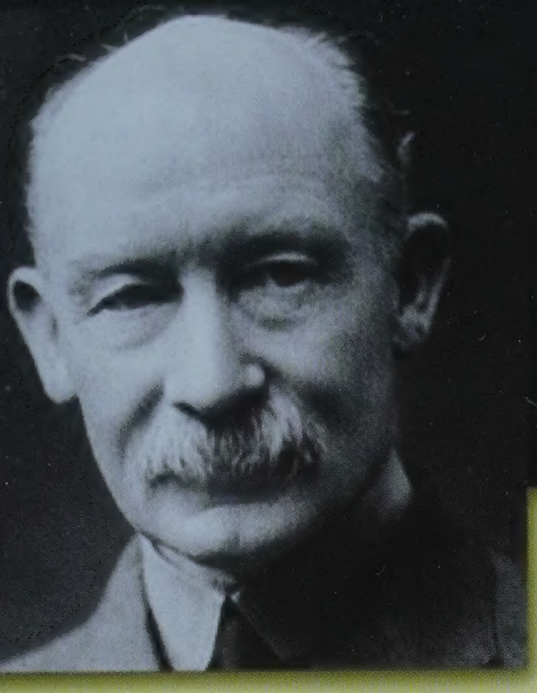
THE BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES

Creating - Better India

The Life Story of Baden Powell



Try to leave this world a little better than you found it and, when your turn comes to die, you can die happy in feeling that at any rate you have not wasted your time but have done your best

BP'S Last Message to Scout

Dear Scouts,

If you have ever seen the play "Peter Pan" you will remember how the pirate chief was always making his dying speech because he was afraid that possibly when the time came for him to die he might not have time to get it off his chest It is much the same with me, and so, although I am not at this moment dying I shall be doing so one of these days, and I want to send you a parting word of goodbye.

Remember, it is the last you will ever hear from me, so think it over

I have had a most happy life and I want each of you to have as happy a life, too

I believe that God put us in this jolly world to be happy and enjoy life. Happiness doesn't come from being rich, nor merely from being successful in your career, nor by self-indulgence One step towards happiness is to make yourself healthy and strong while you are a boy, so that you can be useful and so can enjoy life when you are a man

Nature study will show you how full of beautiful and wonderful things God has made the world for you to enjoy Be contented with what you have got and make the best of it Look on the bright side of things instead of the gloomy one

But the real way to get happiness is by giving out happiness to other people. Try and leave this world a little better than you found it and when your turn comes to die, you can die happy in feeling that at any rate you have not wasted your time but have done your best "Be prepared" in this way, to live happy and to die happy-stick to your Scout Promise always-even after you have ceased to be a boy-and God help you to do it

Your friend.

Robert Baden-Powell

THE LIFE STORY OF B.P.

A COMPILATION BY

LATE SHRI. R. D. EASHWAR SINGH

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FOREWORD

Shri R.D. Eashwar Singh was a committed and devoted Scout Leader. He was an expert in many of the Scouting skills including pioneering, mapping, astronomy etc. The books on these subjects, obviously, have become popular and have helped the Scouts in the proficiency badges.

The present publication attempt:"The Life Story of B.P." is a beautiful compilation by the author, who as a Scouter from Hyderabad Boy Scouts Association had an opportunity to be face to face with Lord Baden Powell the founder of the Scout Movement during sent off Rally held at Bombay on March 25, 1937.

Readers, we are sure, will feel the proximity of B.P. when they go through the contents of this book. The present edition is being published after almost three years with some revision regarding Training Centres and after making a lot of grammatical and spelling corrections. The publication of the present edition has become more relevant with the celebration of 100th year of Crystal Palace Rally and 100th year of Indian Scouting.

We thank Shri V.R. Ghanathay, former Joint Director of Scouts who made the script available to us and we also thank Dr. S. Kumar, former Director for editing.

Hope the book will be very useful to know about the founder of this great movement.

Dr. K. K. Khandelwal, IAS (Retd.)
Chief National Commissioner

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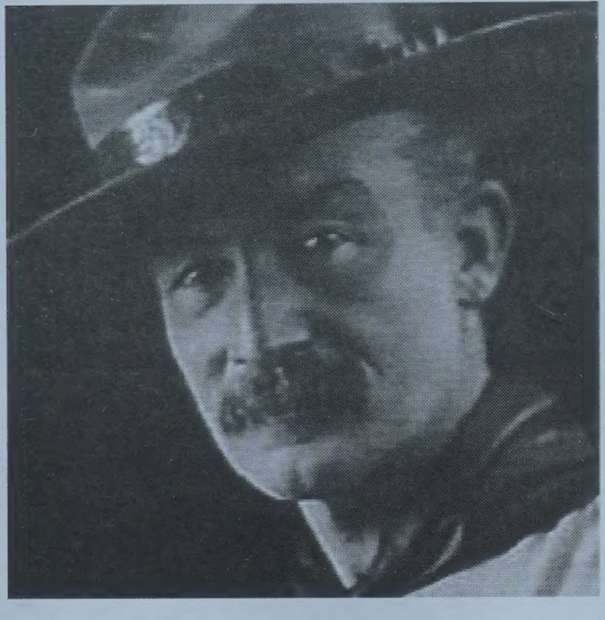

PART-I

B.P. BOYHOOD AND SCHOOL CAREER 1857 - 1876

Date of Birth : 22nd February, 1857.

Birth Place: 6, Stanpole Street, Lancaster Gate, London.

Present name: Stanpole Terrace, London W 2.

Full Name: His full name is Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden Powell. The first two names are from his father Robert Stephenson, the famous Engineer and Constructor of the 'Rocket' Locomotive. In the family he was known as 'Stephe' or 'Sty'. He was the eighth of the children and sixth son.

Father: Reverend Professor Herbert George Baden- Powell. A professor of geometry at Oxford, a simple clergyman, a lover of God and a great Naturalist. His ancestors, Powells were of the East Augilian and Badens of Wiltshire-stock.

Mother: Henrietta Grace Smyth, was the daughter of British Admiral W.T. Smyth. Her great grand father, Joseph Brevor Smyth who had gone to America as a colonist in New Jersey but returned to England. He was ship wrecked on his way home. Her father W.T. Smyth claims his descent from the family of John Smith of Virginia.

Thus Baden Powell from the paternal side was the descendent of a Minister on one side and an adventurous and loyal colonist of the New World on the other and from the maternal side he belonged to the noble and loyal men of the British Navy and the North American Army.

Father's Death : B.P's father died in 1860. when B.P was about three years old leaving behind his mother with eight children, all under fourteen years of age. B.P. was brought up with four brothers. There used to be hard times but the mutual love of the mother and the children always carried them through.

From his pothers he learned to walk and talk, from his mother to read and write and to say his prayers, from himself to draw. At the age of three he represented Lord Jesus going up to heavens surrounded by the Holy Angels. He was a healthy baby and his babyhood was a happy one.

His eldest brother Warington became the leader of the Patrol of four brothers. He was later on responsible for the introduction of Sea Scouting. All the brothers went on hiking, camping, tramping, canoeing and sailing round the Coast of Great Britain and even across the North Sea to Norway. At sea, B.P. was a Cabin-boy, general factotum (a person employed to do all kinds of work for another) and cook. When lie spoiled a pot of soup he was made to eat the whole of it himself. Later on he learned cooking from his mother. He advises Scouts to learn cooking from their mothers, because none could teach them better.

Schooling: (1869-1876) B.P. was first admitted to a Dame School in Kensington. From there he went to Rose Hill, a Prepatory school at Tun Bridge wells and finally in 1870 he entered the Charter House School in London as a Gownboy on a scholarship . There were forty' sons of 'Poormen' Gownboys, so called from the picturesque gown they wore.

In those days it was a common tradition in England that any student who was admitted on scholarship had to do some sort of service to the senior students free of cost and without any remuneration. So B.P. undertook the service giving bathing towels to his seniors and they give him the name ' Bathing Towel".

Two years before the school, he moved from London to Godalming, so the new boy experienced first the busy life of the city and then the quiet of the country Dr. Haig Brown was the headmaster at that time and B.P. always spoke in admiration of his skill and dating with the boys. At Godalming B.P. found many opportunities for exploring the countryside and for acquiring more of the elements of Scouting while on camping and boating holidays with his brothers. This gave him a sound training in out-door life and resourcefulness.

B.P. was an all rounder but not an outstanding sportsman. Though he was not good in mathematics, French and Greek. He was an enthusiastic Actor. Singer, Caricaturist and a goal-keeper in the Charter House, Foot-ball team. He liked actual backwoods-manship. He was learner of How to do things. To fill curiosity he learned even Brick Making though it was not a school subject.

The boy's mother was friendly with many of the great Artists and writers of the day. All his life B.P. had kept a shilling given to him by Thackeray (William Makepeace Thackeray, English Novelist born in Calcutta, educated in Charter house and at Trinty College

Cambridge (1811-1863) and he recalls that John Ruskin (John Ruskin, English art critic and social Reformer) (born in London 1819-1900) seeing him drawing with his left hand advised his mother to let him continue using both hands, for in these days parents tried to 'CURE' left handed actions. Being left alone B.P. developed ambidexterity (ability to use both hands with equal facility) which later proved to be of great advantage to him as an artist, soldier and Scout. At schools he could draw with one hand and shade with the other Lt. General Sir. A.J. Godley, who served under B.P. at the siege of Mafeking (1898 - 1900) says that a trick of drawing with one hand and writing with the other never failed to draw an unusual audience.

Spare Time : Most of his spare time was spent in the woods behind his school observing birds and animals, using his knife and axe, out of door cooking with less fire and learning to move quickly through the under growths etc. Here was a real Scout in the making. He learned to use the compass and to make and read maps. All these items helped him to secure higher ranks in the Army and he became seniormost of the officers who were already there when he joined the Army. He also learned the back-woods-man cooking and to take care of himself during the nights in all weather conditions.

He was very keen and good in sketching as said before not only with one hand but with both. This gift later on made it possible for him to illustrate his own writings. He was also inclined to music and whenever called upon he would put on a performance that would have the whole school in stitches.

PART-II

TIME WITH THE ARMY 1876 - 1910

At the age of 19 in 1876 B.P. graduated from Charter I louse and appeared for the Army Selection Examination . He acquitted himself well - standing second for the cavalry and fourth for the Infantry out of seven hundred candidates. He was at once offered a direct commission of Sub Lieutenant, in the 13th Hussars regiment of Crimean War fame., stationed at Lucknow in India.

In one of his replies at the Jubbalpore Rally during his first visit as Chief Scout of the World on 6th February 1921 B.P. remarked that he had a special interest in Jubbalpore because it was the first station at which he arrived in India as a Sub Lieutenant (some forty five years ago). Subaltern was an officer in the Army, below the rank of a Captain.

IN INDIA 1876-1884

In 1883, at the age of 26, he became a Captain by his sheer hard work. He was not only much liked by his superiors hut by his subordinates too. He cut out all other expenditure in order to live on a pay of Pound 120/- per annum. He supplemented his mess expenses with income from his writings illustrated with his own sketches, to such journals as the 'Grafic' and the Old Badminton'.

Purchasing of native ponies and training them for Horse Polo and Pig-sticking and selling them to his fellow officers at profit was his favourable hobby. This was all done during his spare time whenever he could get away from his official duties. Thus he skillfully managed to live on his own pay without being a burden to his mother at home.

In the army Polo Horseback, Pig sticking. Shooting. Scouting and Acting in the Theatricals were his favourite hobbies and pastimes, besides his regular duties. He also spent leisure time in exploring the country and training his young men in reconnaissance, intelligence work and Scouting.

The term Scouts in the Millitary is used for the party of soldiers who go into the enemy territory to find out their where abouts and

then report back to their own army officers for attack or defence as the case may be.

Me also devised new' methods of dividing his men in small groups under responsible leaders for games, journeys and competitions. We now call it the beginning of the Patrol system in the Boy Scout Movement.

1880

B.P. joined 13th Hussars in India and accompanied the Regiment to Kandhar/ Afghanistan with General Phavre's force. Colonel (Sir) Baker Russell, commanding the 13th Hussars employed B.P. for making Maps of the battlefield of Maiwand for use at the court-martial of officers concerned in the defeat there. B.P. was an expert in Map-reading as well as in Map-Making.

1881

Regiment moved from Kokoran in Quetta while stalking horse thieves during the night raid to Kojakh Pass Accidentally his pistol went off injuring his leg. Enroute. B.P. suffered very' much during and after the operation for removal of the bullet as the wound took some time to heal.

1882

P.'s regiment marched through North India for nine hundred miles to Mathura. He was appointed Musketry" Instructor to the Regiment. In 1879 when B.P. was in England on sick leave he went through Musketry Instructor's Course at Hythe and passed in First Class with 'EXTRA' certificate.

He won the coveted Kadir Cup for Pig-sticking in 1883 at Mathura. This was an All India Trophy for Pig - sticking, that is hunting a wild Boar with only a small lance. A very dangerous sport, because a wild bear is the only animal that dare drink at the same water hole with a tiger.

His soldiering days in India were varied and full. There were months spent in hill country, up on the Northern frontiers. On one occasion he was sent on an expedition with some native troops and the commanding officer ordered him to take a native soldier and reconnoitre the enemy outpost and bring back information. This was a mission worth undertaking and at the same time dangerous one too.

He was to be ready to start in half an hour. B.P. had made a practice over since he came to India of having his kit absolutely ready for any emergency so that at a short notice he would always be ready to start off without any delay. He had taught his men under his command of the same lesson. His commanding officer was surprised to see B.P. waiting, completely ready to start in ten minutes after he had received orders. His commanding officer in referring to this incident with a famous Genera!, said "This young man will go very far in the army as he has learnt to be prepared for an emergency".

A very correct prediction B.P. did go very' far in the army to become a Major General and that too at the age of 43, the youngest Major General

B.P. along with his companion started off at the early dawn. Both of them climbed the hill side in the blazing mid-day heat and rough stony paths and at last they reached the neighbourhood of the enemy camp. The last part of the journey was covered by careful stalking and now B.P. decided to leave the native soldier behind. He disguised himself as a blind begger and got into the enemy camp alone. B.P. during his stay in India had picked up some of the Indian languages particularly the North Western Frointer Pasthu and Afgan languages. He talked to the inhabitants of the camp in their own languages which made the Pathan think that he was an old man, probably insane. They took very' little notice of him except to throw' him a few' scraps of food and some coins.

Having discovered all that he wished to know, B.P. returned to find that the native soldier had already left the place, probably thinking that B.P. was killed. B.P. with greatest difficulty found his way back to the British camp and reached there after three days. Here he had put into practice all those things that he had learnt as a boy. Particularly he developed the habit to look back now and then and memorise what the country looked like from the opposite angle at the same time fixing some of the important land marks as he went along the way forward. These landmarks always helped him to return to his camp safely.

For this information of the enemy he was recommended for promotion.

In 1884, he wrote and published his first book "Reconnassance and Scouting". He wrote this book for the practice in the army but this became very popular in the British-Schools.

B.P. was essentially a religious man. He has no bias against any form of religion. He held that Christian principles particularly those of the 'Sermon on the Mount' can be applicable to all religious. He recommended' Bible' and 'Wonders of Beauties of Nature to attain the knowledge of God. This 'Sermon on the Mount' was also liked very much and appreciated by Gandhiji who made mention of this in his evening prayers many a time.

B.P. loved animals and children very much. Horses and dogs were his particular pets. He rode a great deal usually on 'Patience' his favorite chetnut mare. She would come to him whenever he called her and he had trained and taught her to stand quietly without being tied up. One day a horse dealer came and asked if he would sell her. B.P. said "You try and ride her first" the mare was standing quietly looking very gentle and peaceful. The man who was a horse man started to mount down went the mare's head and her back formed a beautiful arch and with one buck she had him on the ground. She repeated the trick three times as her master taught her to do. Thus the dealer went away thoroughly disgusted, much to the amusement of the young Baden Powell.

At this time in India he had a *Fox Terrier called 'Beetle Beetle'* was a grand little dog and used to sit at the edge of the Polo Field during the game. The dog never ran on to ground and was always the first to welcome his master after the match. In one of the finals of the competition B.P. .was to ride 'Patience' as one of the mounts. He got to the field *and was surprised to realise that *'Beetle'* was not there. He ran back to the stables and found *'Beetle'* shut up. As he let the dog out he said that the three of us must be together the day our team wins the cup and they did win it. This shows his extreme love and kindness towards the animals.

In campfire yam No. 15 Animals "Scouting for Boys", he writes how he caught and kept a young wildboar and a young panther. He had found them most amusing and interesting little beggars but they never became really tame, though he got them as babies. They behaved with him very well but always unfriendly with the strangers and Finally he had to give them away.

B.P.'s Regiment Moves to Natal 1884': In 1884, B.P.'s Regiment moved from Mathura to Natal to assist if necessary in co-operation with Sir Charles Warren's expedition to Bachuanaland.

When B.P. set foot on the African continent his colonel gave him a special job. As an ordinary traveller he rode six hundred miles up country collecting information. During this trip he got to know the Boers (Dutch Colonists who in the 17th Century settled in South Africa) very well and he learned to admire them for many reasons-chiefly because:

1. They were independent;
2. If they undertook a job they would do it, no matter how many difficulties they had to face;
3. They were magnificent horsemen; and
4. They could use a rifle and use it well.

This is first time that B.P. instead of making notes in an ordinary way used his talents to draw pictures and used the sign language. "The Red Indians Idea' His way of making friendship with the natives was also unique, he used giving beads, one or two cheap watches, some coloured ribbons and mirrors. He never treated a native differently from a whiteman. He was always smiling cheerful and courteous.

In the end, the trouble did not break out and B.P. was ordered back to England along with his Regiment. He was very happy to be back home after a period of some eight years.

Varied Services 1885-1895: These ten years of his were of mixed experiences of service in England, South Africa, Malta and Ireland.

In 1817, B.P. was appointed as an Aides-de-camp (A.D.C.) French for assistant on the field to the General Officer Commanding (G.O.C.) to South African General Sir H.A. Smith an uncle to B.P.

We also find him taking part in campaigns against the Zulus in minor wars in 1888. He heard the chanting of the Zulu Impi (army of the Zulus) '*Eengonyama*' chorus and got *Dini Zulus* necklace of black and white beads about a thousand in number. Later on in 1919, these beads were given for the original Gilwell trained Scouters.

Dini Zulu was one of the chiefs of the Zulu. He was 6 feet and 7 inches tall and we may better imagine the length of the necklace which, when would twice round his neck still touched the ground, having a thousand wooden beads.

This necklace was also a sacred symbol of the Tribe and was kept in a particular cave guarded day and night.

In 1889, B.P. published his book Pig-Sticking or Hog Hunting and it was soon accepted as an authority.

Eengonyama Chorus

Leader	Eengonyama - Gonyama
Chorus	Invooboo-Yaboh—Invooboo
Meaning -	of the above Chorus is:
Leader	He is a Lion
Chrous -	He is greater than that
	He is Hippopotamus-Yes Sir
	Yes Sir he is a Hippopotamus

How B.P. obtained the Necklace of DINI ZULU told by B.P. himself after becoming the Chief Scout. Here it is in his own words.

"In 1879, the British under Lord Wellsely, broke the Power of the Zulu Kingdom, which under Cetchwayo had been constant nuisance with its raids on both Boer and British Territory"

"*Cetchwayo* the Chief of the Zulu Nation divided the whole Nation into 8 -Tribes, each under a separate Chief,. One of these tribes was under Dini Zulu, son of Cetchwayo"

In 1888, *Dini Zulu* raised a rebellion among the tribes against the British. Two of the tribes, however, elected to side with British forces. My uncle General Sir Henery Smyth took out a force against Dini Zulu. I acted as a Military Secretary and *Intelligence Officer*

"*Dini Zulu* after a few engagements took refuge in a mountain stronghold called *Ceza Bush*, just on the border of Transval. I reconnoitred the place with a few Scouts; and our forces were brought into position to take from three sides. Just before attacking 1 went into position with my Scouts at early dawn, and found that the enemy had just hurriedly evacuated it leaving most of their food and kit behind and had crossed the border into Transvaal, where of, course, we could not follow them."

"In the hut which had been put up for Dini Zulu to live in, I found among other things his necklace of Wooden Beads."

" I have in my possession a photograph of him taken a few months before hand, in which he was shown wearing the necklace around his neck and one shoulder".

'He was at that time a splendid type of young savage, full of resource, energy and pluck. He eventually surrendered to us, was kept prisioner for some time and was then returned to his tribe on condition that he behaved himself. But later on he broke out again, and involved us in a further campaign, which resulted in our final taking over the Zulu Land and annexing it.!

[Scouters who qualify for the "Wood Badge" receive as the Badge two replicas of the original Beads on the necklace, strung on the ends of the leather lace, all the original beads having been exhausted].

Zulu Tribe: Zulus, a section of the Bantu Negro family which originally occupied the South East Seaboard of Africa from Delagoa Bay to the Great Fish River are a race of superior physique and intellectual endowment and inclined to a quiet pastoral life. What was the secret of their being a race of superior physique and intellectual endowment.?

B.P. in camp fire Yam No.5-!ife in the Open in Scouting for Boys explains the reasons in this way. He says the native boys of the Zulu and Swazi Tribes in South Africa learn to be Scouts before they are allowed to be considered men and they do it in this way. When a boy is about fifteen or sixteen (that is after attaining his puberty) he is taken by the men of the village. stripped off his clothes and painted white from head to foot, and he is given a shield and one assegai or small spear and he is turned out of the village and told that he will be killed if any one catches him while he is still painted white. So the boy has to go off into the jungle and mountains and hide himself from the other men until his paint wears off, and this generally takes about a month so that all the time he has to look after himself and stalk a game with his own assagai; kill it and cut it up, he has to light his fire by means of rubbing stick together in order to cook his meat he has to make the skin of the animal into a covering for himself and he has to know what kind of wild root, berries and leaves are good for food and vegetables If he is not able to do these things he dies of starvation or is killed by wild animals. If he succeeds in keeping himself above and is able to find his way back to his village when the white paint has worn off, he is then received with great egoieshgs by his friends and relations and is allowed to become a soldier of the Tribe".

(Scouting for Boys-World Brotherhood ! 959 Edition Page No 47 also says that the ancient Indian Boys received similar training before they were considered men)'.

In 1888, B.P. got a promotion as Brevet Major, (brevet, a military Communication entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives the pay).

In Malta, B.P. did most of the secret service work round the Mediterranean (Italy, Albania, Greece, Tunis and Algeria) as described himself in his book 'Adventures as a Big Spy'(1915). In later years he did the similar work on the continent sometimes in the company of his younger brother.

Ashanti Tribes, 1895: *Prempeh* became the king of the Ashanti Tribe in 1888. For a time there was peace but when trouble began again in 1894 the Government of Gold Coast suggested that he (*Prempeh*) should live up to the promises made by his predecessors in 1874 and in addition should agree to his country's coming under the British protection. *Prempeh*, refused for he thought the defences of Nature would be sufficient to deter British Military' Action against *Kumassi* (the capital of Ashanti in the British Gold Coast colony, West Africa). The defences of Nature were the enormous trees of hard woods silk cotton, Narrow tracks and finally the river *Prah*.

An expedition to enforce the treaty right on *Prempeh* was sent B.P.'s job was to organise and train two Native Levies (armies) for Scouting and Pioneering. He fulfilled his job with his courage, intelligence, skills and amazing tracking abilities.

For this part of his courageous work B.P. was promoted as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

The Ashantis were a confederation of West African Tribes of which the Kumassi were the most important from the early 18th century. They were trouble some to the neighbouring British Colony, tyrannising over natives under the British Protection. They raided for slaves and formed an obstacle to trade. Many natives were captured for torture and human sacrifices.

It was here in the Ashanti that B.P. got the practical experience of pioneering work. Here he wore the Cowboy I *at and was called by the natives 'Kantankye' i.e. 'He, of the Big Hat'.

Pioneers are men in the army who go ahead of the army to open up a way in the jungles or elsewhere for those coming after them.

His experiments with his own dress gave ideas for the future Scout Uniform. Here he also learned the use and saw the values of the Scout staff (a large pole in fact) used by the engineer marked in feet

and inches. The staff was useful in jumping across the streams finding the depths and beds of the swamps and other rough measurements. He also learn from the natives the African saying 'Sofitlee-Softlee-Catchee - Monkey'. That means don't be in a hurry or don't rush for a thing but take it gently and easily'. He also learnt the Left Hand Shake here. *Prempeh*, the Chief of the Ashanti Tribe was captured. He came forward and Left Hand but B.P. in return offered his right. The Chief Prempeh replied that in his country the bravest of the brave shake hand, with the left. From this incident, the left hand shake was introduced in Scouting as a Sign of friendship.

This is the general expression of the Left Hand Shake. Lady B.P. has said much about it in her book 'the Left Hand Shake. Appendix-I.

She says, ".....Scout Leaders all over the world have agreed on the use of the Left Hand Shake. It is a warm grip, like any other sincere hand shake. The Left Hand is used be-cause it is in the Hand of Friendship, the Hand nearest to the Heart. Boy Scouts every where greet each other with a warm Left Hand Shake. Using it makes one feel that he belongs and that he is one million of scouts in various part of the Globe dedicated to the same code of service).

In Ashanti B.P. by chance had discovered psychological phenomeon that the men who were engaged for pioneering work were lazy and were not being handled well. To make the work on the proper lines required some sympathetic treatment. One thing that these men loved was that a whiteman should give them a strange name. He therefore started giving them names all round. " Tar Bucket', "Glue" Soap, ' Bounder' Brass Pan' 'Pea Soup', "What Not', 'Poor Beggar'! and so on. "If they did anything wrong B.P. refused to call them by that name as a punishment. That was a clever idea and the men learned to love and respect him because he was just and fair. A little praise, when they did well, got a lot more out of them. The result was that the natives would do anything for B. P. and he got every strenuous work done quickly.

Matabele Land 1896: In 1896. B.P. was appointed as the Chief of Staff to the General Officer Commanding, Sir F. Carrinton and was responsible for all Scouting information to suppress a native rising in Matabele Land. His intensive Scouting. Scouts experiences especially the right work is worth mentioning. Because the natives never fought a pitched battle and they themselves were expert scouts, so great

intelligence, amazing tracking abilities and Scouting skills had to be used to overcome them. The natives called B.P. '*Impesa*' "the Wolf that never sleeps". But B.P. 's alternative translation was " The Beast that Prowls in the Night".

The Metabele people were determined to catch B.P. alive in order to put into practice and headouts tortures that they had devised for him.

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In 1888, B.P. got a promotion as Brevet Major, (brevet, a military Communication entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives the pay).

In Malta, B.P. did most of the secret service work round the Mediterranean (Italy, Albania, Greece, Tunis and Algeria) as described himself in his book 'Adventures as a Big Spy'(1915). In later years he did the similar work on the continent sometimes in the company of his younger brother.

Ashanti Tribes, 1895: *Prempeh* became the king of the Ashanti Tribe in 1888. For a time there was peace but when trouble began again in 1894 the Government of Gold Coast suggested that he (*Prempeh*) should live up to the promises made by his predecessors in 1874 and in addition should agree to his country's coming under the British protection. *Prempeh,* refused for he thought the defences of Nature would be sufficient to deter British Military' Action against *Kumassi* (the capital of Ashanti in the British Gold Coast colony, West Africa). The defences of Nature were the enormous trees of hard woods silk cotton, Narrow tracks and finally the river *Prah.*

An expedition to enforce the treaty right on *Prempeh* was sent B.P.'s job was to organise and train two Native Levies (armies) for Scouting and Pioneering. He fulfilled his job with his courage, intelligence, skills and amazing tracking abilities.

For this part of his courageous work B.P. was promoted as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

The Ashantis were a confederation of West African Tribes of which the Kumassi were the most important from the early 18th century. They were trouble some to the neighbouring British Colony, tyrannising over natives under the British Protection. They raided for slaves and formed an obstacle to trade. Many natives were captured for torture and human sacrifices.

It was here in the Ashanti that B.P. got the practical experience of pioneering work. Here he wore the Cowboy I *at and was called by the natives 'Kantankye' i.e. 'He, of the Big Hat'.

Pioneers are men in the army who go ahead of the army to open up a way in the jungles or elsewhere for those coming after them.

His experiments with his own dress gave ideas for the future Scout Uniform. Here he also learned the use and saw the values of the Scout staff (a large pole in fact) used by the engineer marked in feet

and inches. The staff was useful in jumping across the streams finding the depths and beds of the swamps and other rough measurements. He also learn from the natives the African saying 'Sofitlee-Softlee-Catchee - Monkey'. That means don't be in a hurry or don't rush for a thing but take it gently and easily'. He also learnt the Left Hand Shake here. *Prempeh*, the Chief of the Ashanti Tribe was captured. He came forward and Left Hand but B.P. in return offered his right. The Chief Prempeh replied that in his country the bravest of the brave shake hand, with the left. From this incident, the left hand shake was introduced in Scouting as a Sign of friendship.

This is the general expression of the Left Hand Shake. Lady B.P. has said much about it in her book 'the Left Hand Shake. Appendix-I.

She says, ".....Scout Leaders all over the world have agreed on the use of the Left Hand Shake. It is a warm grip, like any other sincere hand shake. The Left Hand is used be-cause it is in the Hand of Friendship, the Hand nearest to the Heart. Boy Scouts every where greet each other with a warm Left Hand Shake. Using it makes one feel that he belongs and that he is one million of scouts in various part of the Globe dedicated to the same code of service).

In Ashanti B.P. by chance had discovered psychological phenomeon that the men who were engaged for pioneering work were lazy and were not being handled well. To make the work on the proper lines required some sympathetic treatment. One thing that these men loved was that a whiteman should give them a strange name. He therefore started giving them names all round. " Tar Bucket', "Glue" Soap, ' Bounder' Brass Pan' 'Pea Soup', "What Not', 'Poor Beggar'! and so on. "If they did anything wrong B.P. refused to call them by that name as a punishment. That was a clever idea and the men learned to love and respect him because he was just and fair. A little praise, when they did well, got a lot more out of them. The result was that the natives would do anything for B. P. and he got every strenuous work done quickly.

Matabele Land 1896: In 1896. B.P. was appointed as the Chief of Staff to the General Officer Commanding, Sir F. Carrinton and was responsible for all Scouting information to suppress a native rising in Matabele Land. His intensive Scouting. Scouts experiences especially the right work is worth mentioning. Because the natives never fought a pitched battle and they themselves were expert scouts, so great

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The First Idea of Boy scouts 1899": It was in Mafeking that Lord Edward Cecil B.P.'s Staff Officer got together the boys in the place made them into cadet Corps, but them in uniform and drilled them; and a jolly smart and useful lot they were. Their ages ranged from nine upwards. The duties of carrying orders and messages and keeping look out and acting as orderlies were handed over to the boys and the men were relieved to go and strengthen the firing line. The

cadet under their sergeant Major, a boy named Good Year, did right good work and well deserved the medals which they got at the end of the war. Many of them rode bicycles and without going under fire themselves they carried messages about the town Mafeking printed postage stamps and on them a picture of a cadet Bicycle orderly was superimposed.

This experiment showed that the boys respond whenever they are given responsibilities. The efficiency of the boys and the cheerfulness with which they had worked impressed B.P. very much. This incident was the begining of a Movement for the Boys which was given the practical shape at Brown Sea Island Camp in 1907 later on 1901.

After the seige of Mafeking was lifted and B.P. had consolidated the British position quite safe in South Africa, B.P. returned to England in 1901. He was the hero of the day and a National Hero too, to whom hundreds of boys wrote letters for advice. He advised them to do atleast "One Good Turn" a day to the other people.

Queen Victoria promoted B.P. to the Rank of a Major General, the youngest Major General in the Army at the age of Forty Three (43) Years.

Queen Victoria died on January 22,1901, and King Edward 7 succeeded his mother on January 22, 1901. The new King conferred a title of C.B. (Companion of the Bath) on B.P. the same year. B.P. also received the Queen's and the King's South African War Medals. He stayed with the King Edward 7 at the Balmoral Palace for a few days.

General: It may be mentioned that the title of an officer in the British Army ranking immediately below the Field Marshal. In decending order come the titles of Lieutenant General and Major General. The Rank of Brigadier generally followed but 'Brigadier' alone is now retained.

Leather Thong - The Leather Bootlace : The *Dini Zulus* Necklace of Beads and the Kudu Horn, two articles of great sentimental value and general Scout interest have already been mentioned. Similarly the third article is the Leather Thong or a Boot lace. Scouters who qualify for the Wood Badge receive as the Badge, two replicas of the original Beads strung on the ends of a Leather Lace.

The story of leather lace is also closely connected with the defence of Mafeking. The Thong is another link with B.P.'s past.

Early one morning during the last days of seige B.P. was returning from one of the dawn tours of the defences and for once looking a bit down cast. An old native was employed as a scavenger came up to him and asked him why he was not whistling as usual B.P. admitted that he was rather worried. The native at once took of leather thong he was wearing round his neck and gave it to B.P. saying 'Wear this, my mother put it on to me for luck now it will bring you luck' B.P. took the thong and placed it in the pocket of his uniform with a word of thanks and smiled as usual. Luckily that day the news came by heliography (a method of signalling by means of the sun's rays flashed from mirrors Messages in this manner can be transmitted very far. It was at one time of extensive use in the Military operations) that a relieving column was reaching Mafeking. At last Mafeking was relieved. What else a fitting memento of Good Luck could have been to the Scouters?

South African Constabulary 1900-1903: After the siege was over and after some field operations Lord Roberts, the Commander of the British Army from 1895 till 1904 decided that B .P. was just the man for another unusual task. This was to realise and train a body of Police for use at the conclusion of the War. So the South African Constabulary came into existance and organised on the lines laid down by B.P., B.P. called them Peace Scouts. These Peace Scouts were trained in stalking, tracking and observation. They learnt to be fit and healthy and strong to be able to do their job. They learnt to make decisions for themselves on the spot and keep calm in the face of danger and to give up pleasure and comfort in the cause of their duty and above all they had to be ready and keen to help each other. Many became leaders themselves later on.

B.P. says, 'organising a body of men like the South African Constabulary was a tremendous bit of work'. Its immediate success was largely due to B.P.'s skill as a trainer of men on unorthodox lines. He always regarded this as his best bit of work. The way in which this force carried out its post war task under B.P.'s direction won praise from all.

They wore khaki uniforms and flat brimmed stetson hats, decorated with stork green feather. Their tunics were faced with green and yellows. The colour was so blended with the background that they were not visible to the horsemen when attacked. This sort of uniform influenced the Boy Scouts uniform later.

South African Constabulary, which was kept for defensive duties, proved to be one of the ablest units. They won awards including Victoria Crosses and Distinguished Service Orders.

[Victoria Cross (V.C.), a Naval and Military decoration awarded in the shape of a maltese cross was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1856 for conspicuous bravery in the presence of the enemy. The Ribbon is Red].

[The Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) a decoration awarded for special services in the action to the commissioned officers of the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air force. This order dates from 1886. The Ribbon is Red with Blue Edges].

One of the Victoria Cross winners won the same award the second time and one of the D.S.O. gained the decoration three times again. The South African Constabulary was disbanded when the Transvaal and the Orange Free States were given responsible governments in 1909 and 1910 respectively.

Inspector General of Cavalry 1903-1907 : After the formation of the South African Constabulary B.P. retained the command of the constabulary for another six months after 1902. Afterwards he was offered an appointment in the cavalry services as an Inspector General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland

Though he took up the appointment he did not like it, as it took him away from the direct contact with men. This appointment was more or less an office work. He founded the *First Cavalary School, Nether Avon 1904.*

In 1907, B.P. was placed on half pay with the Rank of Lieutenant General, Highest Rank in the Army at the age of fifty. He did valuable work in reorganising the training. He studied First Hand Method used in the continent for he was always open to new ideas provided they would stand the test of practice. One of his first steps in his new appointment was to visit cavalry schools, manoeuvres and battle fields abroad in America. France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Italy.

The Territorials 1907 -1910: Just after B.P.'s retirement to the Reserves it looked as though his active army career was put to an end, but Lord Haldcane, the Secretary for the persuaded him to take on the comparative humble work of commanding the North Umbrain Division of the New Territorial Army.

No better choice could have been made for the Commander of the civilian Force. The appointment was not due to his rank but he accepted it without hesitation because he had served with and fought against irregulars and others who lacked Parade Ground Training and saw it in correct proportion. Secondly he believed that there was danger of the Territorial Army's existence only as cadres that might be mistaken for effectiveness ready for employment in War.

B.P. threw himself into new task and with his usual energy, and the lines of training he used, were not unlike those employed for the Home Guards more than thirty years later.

These units were scattered over in several parts of the country and B.P. often slept in his car when covering the area. To his North Country Division he gave of his best. He became known to every man in every platoon. He was a tonic and inspiration to every man.

PART-III

Birth of Boy Scouting and its Growth with B.P's full Devotion

In the Summer of 1901, B.P. was invited to England. He was the hero of boys and men as well. Many honours were showered on him. His personal popularity had given popularity to his book "Aids to Scouting:. It was being used as a Text Book in the Schools. This period from 1901-1907 overlaps with the last period of B.P.s soldiering. Now he realised that this was the opportunity to help the Boys of his country to grow into strong men.

In 1905. B.P. attended a great Boys Brigade Parade at Glasgow. This Boys Brigade was the biggest Boys Movement known at that time in England. His personal popularity five years after Mafeking was demonstrated when the crowds rushed to the enclosure to surge round him cheering loudly. This Parade was the turning point in the History of the youths of the whole world. The presence of thousands of Boys in the ranks convinced him that youth would always respond to an appeal for training if that training was based on sound ideas.

He suggested to Sir William Smith, the founder of the Brigade, to include more attractive programmes of exertive activities. He was very much impressed and he also suggested that Military Scouting might be modified and applied to the training of the Boys. Sir William said that B.P. should put his ideas into writing in a book for the Boys.

B.P. drew up a short scheme of training but his friends only encouraged him to re-write "Aids to Scouting" as a book for the Boys.

Before writing the book B.P. wanted himself to be satisfied whether his ideas and experiences in India and South Africa among the Zulus and other savage tribes were practicable.

So in 1907, he made a lecture Tour of the United Kingdom, expounding his scheme for training the boys and at the same time preparing a ground to hold a camp at Brown Sea Island in order to try out his ideas in practice.

Brown Sea Island Camp 1907 : He got together a mixed company of boys twenty in number, some from Eton and Harrow, some shop boys, mixed them up and took them off to a camp at Brown Sea

Island in Pool Harbour in the English channel, Dorset from 29th July to 9th August, 1907.

He received great assistance from Messrs. A Robson, G.N. Green, P.W. Event and Major Kenneth, Maclaren. The rule of the camp was the scout Law. These boys, drawn from various social classes, worked under their own leaders in groups of five. This was the actual beginning of the Patrol system in Scouting.

The following is the list of boys in their four Patrols. The first name of each five is that of the Patrol Leader.

	Wolves (Blue)		**Curlews (Yellow)**
I.	H. Wroughton	1.	G Rodney
2.	GI. Curtis	2	H.M. Watts
3.	J.S. Evans Lombe	3.	A. Vivian
4.	P. Medway	4.	T. Bond Field
5.	R Giles	5.	R. Grant.
	Bulls (Green)		**Ravens (Red)**
1.	T.B.A. Evans Lombe	1.	H.B. Emeley
2.	A. Primmer	2.	B. Tarant
3.	B. Bland fold	3.	S. Rodney
4.	J. Rodney	4.	B. Colling Bourne
5.	M. Mobile	5.	H. Noble

The fortunate boys did not know what the camp was all about, to them it was just a good holiday with the added thrill of having the Hero of Mafeking to themselves for a week, but every one enjoyed it so much that the time was extended.

They cooked, tracked and learned wood craft and Nature study under a discipline based on trust and honour. This experimental camp showed that the kind of activities B .P. has out in his scheme were popular and enjoyable, B.P. too was satisfied with the result of this trial camp. The camp was a great success.

The Daily Programme was as follows:

0600 Hrs.	Turn out-Air Bedding. Milk and Biscuits.
0630 Hrs.	Exercise.
0700 Hrs.	Notice about to-day's activities with Demonstrations.
0730 Hrs.	Cleanup.
0755 Hrs.	Parade. Flag Break followed by Prayers Breakfast.

0900 Hrs.	Scout Practices.
1200 Hrs.	Bathing
1230 Hrs.	Lunch
1300 to 14.15 Hrs.	Rest.
1430 Hrs.	Scout Practices.
1700 Hrs.	Tea.
1800 Hrs.	Camp Games.
1915 Hrs.	Rub Down and Change.
2000 HRs.	Supper,
2015 Hrs.	Camp Fire Yarns. Short Exercises Breathing etc.
2115 Hrs.	Prayers.
2130 Hrs.	Turn-in, Lights Out.

Scouting for Boys 1908: After the Brow n Sea Island Camp B.P. settled down to complete Scouting for Boys'. This book was published in six fortnightly parts from January. 1908. 'Scouting for Boys' - In April 1908 appeared in the book form in April. 1905.

Boys purchased the serial publication by thousands and long before the serial publication was concluded troops of Boy scouts were formed in every corner of the Great Britain.

The first print was soon exhausted and a second revised print had to be done very soon in May. Due to its popularity the book had its five Reprints during the year 1908. 'Scouting for Boys" is the B.P.'s greatest book. It is a book that will never be out of date. Here is a good quotation which proves this. "The country whose manhood has risen to the occasion as the most efficient will take the supermacy in the peaceful campaign of commerce and industry, art and science. The worst of War is that it kills the very best of our manhood, leaving the wasters and non-efficient to carry on the national life. It is therefore our duty to take any steps we can to present waste of human material in the next generation." This, written very many years ago, is as true to-day as it ever w as. It is a book full of happy ideas and good thoughts.

It may be mentioned that more than half a million copies of Scouting for Boys were sold away during B.P.'s life time, in addition to translation into many languages.

This book was a huge success through its intrinsic merit and due to B.P.'s reputation and personality. In this book he (B.P.)

recommended nothing that he had not done superlatively well himself.

B.P. never expected that this book would set in motion a movement which was to affect the Boyhood of the entire world. The members increased rapidly and more and more demands were made. Boys started attending rallies and camps.

In August 1908. B.P ran a Second Camp at Humshaug, five miles North of Hexham from August 22 to September 5. 1908 and a third one at Bucklers Hard in 1909, near the mouth of the Beaulieu River and a 'Water site' as it was termed, on C.R FRY's trainingship "Mercury' Actually two troops were there and they took it in turn to be Scouts on Land and Scouts on Water. This was the beginning of the 'Sea Scouting' B.R's elder brother Warington was made incharge of the Sea Scouting training as he was an expert and experienced sailor. B.P. and his brothers has already been into many harbours on the South Coast in the Sailing Boat and Warington used to be incharge of the boat always whether the sea was rough or calm.

By 14th April, 1908 with suggestion of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, publisher (later on Sir). So 'The Scout' a weekly First Rate Scout Magazine was established to contact with Scouts everywhere and its circulation was 1,00,000 copies and by the end of the year its circulation reached 1,10,000. B.P.'s articles in its were a regular feature. The other contributions were also of the highest standard and enlightened the Scouts and the Scouters both in every branch of Scouting. Unfortunately this magazine has stopped its publication some where in March 1968 after serving the Movement for about sixty years. The cost of the magazine was only two pence (2d). The world Bureau is doing its best to bring 'The World Scouting' to take the place of 'The Scout' and 'The Scouter' but that standard has not yet been reached, opinions differ

In 1909 it was computed that the 'Boy Scouts' in England itself numbered 80,0000.

Now Scouting began to spread outside the British Isles. United States of America. Canada and Chile in South America started Scouting. Chile in the South America was the First Foreign country to adopt scouting.

The first issue of the Imperial Headquarters Gazette in July 1909 established an important channel of communication between B.P.

and the Scoutmasters Each month under the heading 'Outlook' he expounded his ideas and gave his impression of what he had seen of Scout s in action. This Imperial Headquarters Gazette changed its name to 'Scouter' with the issue of January. 1923. The cost of the magazine was one shilling. Another semi-official London Journal Trial' was brought out in 1922 and incorporated in the 'scouter. The monthly magazine was the official Scout organ of the British Scouts and Imperial Headquarters. The 'Scouter' had again changed its name, and now it is printed and published as 'Scouting', a monthly magazine.

Crystal Palace Rally 1909: A Rally of Scouts was held at Crystal Palace on 4th September, 1909. Eleven thousand Scouts were attended. Scouts showed their skills to the public. Among the boys there were seven girls also, the First Girl Scouts.

Rain was threatening, so the Scouts were assembled inside the Palace and March Past was arranged. They were counted as they entered at one door and went out of the other.

Some girls also came in the Scout Uniform. They wore the Scouts Hats and Scarves with their feminine dress and carried poles (in those days a staff was usually called a pole). When B. P. asked the girls "who they were"? their Leader replied that they were the 'Wolf Patrol' of the Girl Scouts and they wanted to do Scouting like the boys. This necessiated for B.P. to start a Movement for girls. The name Girl Scouts is still used in the United States of America. This was just the beginning of the Girl Guides Movement.

A scheme was prepared and B.P.'s sister Miss Agnes Baden Powell was the pioneer who wrote a Hand Book called' How Girls can help lo Build the Empire. Actually in 1910 the Firs) Girl Guide Company was started.

Scouting for Girls-The Girl Guides Movement: B.P with the assistance of Miss Agnes Baden Powell wrote a Hand Book for Girls and published it in 1912. In this book B.P. has dealt with the training of the girls aiming at health and character, development of mother craft, efficient house keeping and other talents useful in the home. Later on Lady B.P. also after her marriage in 1912 played a very important role in guiding the new branch. Much of the success was due to her work. She had worked as a Guide Commissioner for sussex. Chief Commissioner and finally the Chief Guide of the World till her death on June 26, 1977. (B.P. had regarded the Girl

Guides Branch as more important than the boys, as the girls were the mothers of the coming generation.

How B.P. suggested the name Guides : Since B.P. saw those Girl Scouts dressed in white blouses. Blue skirts and black stockings, his mind was thinking and searching for an appropriate name. At last his brain went back to the olden days when his regiment was posted to a new station on the North West Frontier Province (1880). There he noticed the men of the famous Regiment stationed also. The men were of different castes and races but they all had certain things in common. They were all big, strong and physically fit. Their duties consisted of mainly going on very dangerous expeditions. Whenever any volunteer was asked for any dangerous duty' more men came forward than were needed. Like all good men, they said very' little and got on with the job. Whenever they were off duty they were always training themselves physically and mentally. The regiment was always quartered on the North West Frontier and were called the Guides because their duty was to go ahead and reconnoitre for others to follow. They cooked their meals under all circumstances. They were good at all kinds of signalling. They also had a good knowledge of First Aid and Nursing. Above all they had a simple faith in 'God'.

A regiment of the Indian Army recruited principally from Sikhs and Pathans with British Officers. They were trained for mountain warfare on the north west frontier of India and had distinguished record So it is how B.P. gave the Girl Scouts the most appropriate name. B.P. had asked them to live up to it and stick to their traditions.

Honours 1909 and Resignation from the Army 19I0: In 1909, king Edward 7 created B.P. as K.C. V.O. (Knight Commander of the Victorian Order) at the Balmoral Place. The King knew also that B.P. was leaving the King's service, which he loved so much to devote all his time and energy to the Scout Movement. The king reminded B.P. that he was abandoning his military career just at the highest rank which was coming (A Field Marshal - The highest rank in the British Army) Yet he agreed that B .P. was making the right decision and felt that he was undertaking a task of immense promise.

The then secretary to war, Lord Haldane, wrote to B.P. "I feel that the organisation of your Boy Scouts has so important a bearing

on the future that probably the greatest service you can render to the country is to devote yourself to it."

In the same year king Edward 7 was again gracious enough to allow an award of 'Little King Scouts' to those who qualified for public service badges (3rd October, 1909).

'Sea Scouts' branches also started working B.P.'s eldest brother Mr. Warington himself and expert sailor wrote a Hand Book 'Sea Scouting.'

Earliest Recorded Visit of the Scouts to the Continent 1909 : In April 1909, a party of Scouts from Great Britain went to Germany at the invitation of the Wander Vogel. This is the earliest recorded visit to the continent by Scouts.

The prominency taken by the German Army Officers in welcoming the Scouts showed that the ideas of the Movement had been misunderstood to be an army affair.

B.P.'s Time to the Movement: Now Scouting was taking much of B.P.'s time. There were 1,23.000 Scouts. He gave almost all his time to the needs of the growing Movements. His own personality had played a large part in the success of the work. He himself was the embodiment of what he was teaching. Inspite of he many honours which were showered on him he remained a most companionable man, easy to talk to or to work with. Those Boy Scouts were ridiculed by some and strongly criticised by the others for the unusual dress the shorts were not customary in those days even to the boys even the idea of the 'Good Turn' became popular joke. B.P.'s own strong feeling for the Empire and his early pleading for "Being Prepared for the future tests of the Nations' strength" no doubt helped to foster the idea or rather the belief that Scouting was another form of Cadet Training.

In a sense this was true for the qualities of character developed by Scouting are as valuable in war as in peace, but the emphasis in the Movements has always been on Good Citizenship, which may or may not mean defending one's country', which also does not mean service to the country in peace or war

So B.P. with approval of King Edward 7 resigned from the Array on 7th May. 1910 at the age of fifty three years after meritorious service of thirty four years.

World Bortherhood : The same year B.P. visited Canada and the United States of America to organise Boy Scouts with two patrols of Scouts. This was the First beginning of the World Brotherhood. New York saw the beginning of series of lectures 011 Scout Movement in which B P. especially insisted on its aims of introducing the International Goodwill apart from its values of health and character He inspected some 5,000 American Scouts. Even today U S A. is a leading Scouting country of the World both in quantity and quality.

Capid's Arrow 1910 : B.P. was over fifty-three years of age by this time and most of the people thought him a confirmed bachelor. It was when Chief was walking in the park at Knights Bridge, a girl passed him and walked ahead of him crossing the road with a swinging stride. He did not see her face. But two years later in 1912. B.P. was starting on his first World Tour visiting Scouts in many lands and as the passengers came aboard the ship 'Arcadian' a young woman walked on the deck in front of him the same walk, the same swinging strides. The Chief had a good memory knights Bridge, B.P. was introduced to the Lad)', Miss Olave St. Clair Soames of Grayarice, Parkstone, Dorset. He was very' much fascinated-Love at the first sight. They both were engaged and they were husband and wife before the end of 1912.

Rally at Windsor Palace 1911: In 1911, another Rally at Windsor Palace was held at which 30.000 Scouts took part and the)' were reviewed by the new king, King George V. The Old King Edward VII died on May 6th, 1910.

On November 26,1911, B.P. was again honoured with the Rank of Hon. Col. To I3/18th Hussars, the regiment of his first appointment in India. This Honour he enjoyed till his death on January 8th, 1941 for thirty years. In 1937. w hen B .P. alongwith Lady B.P. and daughter Miss Heather Baden Pow el visited India the second tour as Chief Scout of the World, the 13/18th Hussars were stationed at Risalpur, North Western Frontier Province. B.P. spent his 80th birthday with them. The regiment gane B.P. the Last Mounted Parade-A Unique Honour in the Army.

A Royal Charter 1912 : On 5th January. 1912. The Privy Council granted the Scout Movement, a Royal Charter of Incorporation by which the Boy Scouts became 'One Body Corporate and Politic'.

In January 1912. B.P. began six months tour to colonies. Dominions and other lands to recognise the Scout Movement and its organisation.

From Southampton he sailed to Barbodas. Trinidad (West Indies) and Casagina (A naval port of Spain on the Mediterranean.)

In May, 1912. B.P. again proceeded to Japan, Hong-Kong, Australia and New Zealand and returned to England via South Africa which he loved till his death.

Scouts Happiness 1912: The scouts were happy this year because the tour of January 1912, had an unexpected significance. On this voyage of the West Indies B.P. met Miss Olave St. Clair Soames and on 30th October of the same year they were married. A w edding present fund of one penny from each Scout had resulted in the gift of a Motor Car from the Movement. The Twenty horsepower was painted in Scout Green with yellow Trim and a Scout Badge on the door. They both appreciated the gift. B.P. thanked and said "Lady B.P. and B.P. would do more travelling and the gift had brought us into closer touch with the Brother Scouts and Sister Guides in more ways that one".

From now onwards he was to have the added joy of the family and companionship. Any one who had visited him at home knows something of what it meant to him; there was not only the happiness of his children, but the joy of making his house and garden places of contentment. Lady B.P. soon proved a powerful assistant in his Scout and Guide work and the success of the latter Movement owes much to her initiative and inspiration. But all feel deeply indebted to her for the care she lavished on 'The Chief as far as humanly possible, so that growing years should not impair his service to the Movement he had created.

The date of Birth of Lady B.P. was 22nd February, 1889, exactly thirty two years after B.P.'s Birthday 22 nd February. 1857. Alas ! Lady B.P. also had left us on June 26, 1977, at an age of eighty eight years four month and four days (88 years 4 months and 4 days)

B.P. was now a busy man dealing with the correspondence. He was very prompt in giving replies. He worked at the Imperial Headquarters-visiting Scouts in all the parts of Great Britain as well as other countries like France. Russia, Norway, Sweden. He has always been the source of new ideas. Thus from 1911 to 1913 B.P. did his outmost to make Scouting a regular, popular organisation and Movement in the whole World.

Scouts Exhibition of Handicrafts, 1913: Scouting in Great Britain paid its highest dividend in July 1913, when an exhibition

of Scouting Handicrafts was held at Bingley Hall, Birmingham. All the models on view' were made by the Scouts in their spare time. The Exhibition, the first of its kind attracted many visitors. It also had an International tone as Scouts from most parts of the European Countries attended it.

Son, Arthur Robert was born on October 30, 1913.

Policy -Organisation and Rules 1914: January 1914, saw the publication of Policy-Organisation and Rules (P.O.R.) P.O.R is the nucleus of the whole Scouting and Guiding. Deviation from which means no Scouting and Guiding but something else.

Scouting Sentiment just before War, 1914: Before 1914, all the leanding countries has begun Scouting but there was no International Organisation and yet the feeling of Brotherhood between nations was there when the First English Scouts crossed the channel and North sea they were greeted rapturously by foreign Scouts and were received and feted officially. Such was the Scouting sentiment on the eve of the Great World War-I- 1914-1918, when the goodwill between the European Nations was wearing thin.

Before the war was declared against Germany on 4th August, 1914. B.P. raised Boy Scouts Endowment fund of £ 1,00,000.

The World War I (1914-1918) and after: In August 1914, the First Great World War began. B.P. offered his services, but the secretary of Lord Horaslo Herbert Kitchener urged him to organise the Scouts to replace the man power which would be required in the war. The war years put a severe strain on a very' young Movement, still it had proved that {he popularity of Scouting was something more than a temporary' enthusiasm of high spirited boys. This period was, infact, the adolescence of Scouting. By the end of the war the Movement had grown up.

On August 4,1914, Great Britain declared war on Germany. Three days before B.P. informed the war office that the Scout, can be at the disposal of the Government and he submitted a detailed list of possible duties for Scouts to undertake.

The List consisted of:

(a) Guarding and Patrolling Bridges, Culverts, Telegraph lines etc; against damage by the spies;

(b) Collecting information as to supplies, transport, etc. and making it availabled;

(c) Handing out notices to inhabitants and their duties connected with billeting, commandeering, warnings, etc:

(d) Carrying out organised relief measures amongst the inhabitants:

(e) Carrying out communications by means of despatch riders, signallers, wireless etc.:

(f) Helping families of men employed in defence duties or sick or wounded etc;

(g) Establishing First aid. dressing or nursing stations, refugees. Dispensaries. Shop kitchen etc. in their club room;

(h) Acting as guides and orderlies and

(i) Catching spies and locating their rings.

Sea Scouting Duties: Duties like watching Estuaries and Ports, Guiding Vessels and assisting Coast Guards were also mentioned.

All the Scouts were on duty within a few hours of the call. Between August 5,1914 and March 7,1920. some 23,000 Scouts shared in the important duty of Coast Guarding when all the Coast Guardsmen were needed at sea. As the Scouters left for the army, the Patrol Leaders carried on the running of the Troops on their own.

The hospital duties managed by the scouts in London and suburbs and impressed and convinced Dr. GS. Arundale, one of the active members of the Indian Theosophical Society, who was in England then). When Dr. G S. Arundale came back to India when the war was in progress, he was fully prepared to start a similar Movement in India exactly on the lines laid down by B.P. In 1916. Dr. Arundale started Scouting in India in the Gokhale Hall, Madras Y.M.C. A. premises. He became the first scout master for the Indian boys in 1916. Theosophical School Banaras (Varanasi) was the next to have Scouting for the Indian Boys. Mr. C.N. Mathur, the retired State Commissioner Scouts of Andhra Pradesh and a reputed Scoutmaster of the Hyderabad State Organisation one of the Scouts of the Banaras Troop.

The First big gathering of Indian Boy Scouts was held on October 1. 1916 under the famous Banyan Tree in Adyar. Dr. Annie Besant and several other prominent members of the Public were present on the occasion. This may be said to mark the real beginning of the Scout Movement in our country for the benefit of the Indian boys in

general. Though something was started in 1909 with establishment of scout Troop in Bangalore.

Boy Scouts in England also raised funds for odd jobs. B.P. and Lady B.P. took an active part as workers. The services done by Scouts during the war really meant service to the country in Peace as in War. All the critics raised their hats off to the Founder of the Movement and the well organised Movement. Many were killed, many were wounded and many had won awards for their heroic deeds.

Loss of Mother 1914 : When B.P. and Lady B.P. were engaged in War service, B.P. lost his mother on October 13, 1914 after some fifty seven years of loving comradeship. She has trained him as a boy and she had watched every step of his as man. When he had first the idea of starting Scouting, he was afraid. These might not be so much in it as he had thought until she spoke to him of it and showed that it might do good to thousands of boys if only he stuck to it. So B.P. did it. Thanks to her that the Scout Movement started and went on. A good prophecy and thanks to her advice that the scout Movement had started and went on B.P. advises Scouts not to disappoint their Mothers but make them happy in all the ways they can. They own much to them and when they- die it will be their greatest comfort to think that at any rate they did their best for them and tried to be a credit to them while they lived.

B.P. Published "Quick Training for War in 1914. This was also one of his best books, and was used a great deal in the army during the First World War. The book was dedicated, "to the Young Officer and men who have come forward in their country's Defence". This was one of the most original books on Army Training and was written on a plan which B.P. called "the Four C's of Soldiering." The four C's are just those things in which the Scouts and the Guides arc training themselves at present day. They arc Courage. Common sense Cunning and Cheerfulness. The Chief has dealt with these subjects very cleverly. This book could have been called "quick Training for Life" as he himself wanted to re-write it without making many alternations.

1915-1920

In 1915, B.P. inspected. Boy Scouts on coastal watching duty. Later on he visited the armies in France.

B.P. Published, *"My Adventures as a Spy and Indian Memories"* Daugher Heather Grace was born on June 1,1915.

Before the outbreak of the war, the idea of starting the Junior Branch of Scouting for the younger boys than the Scout age who were worrying him very much came to his mind. Just like the girls the younger boys were also imitating and following Scouting for Boys which was not meant for them. The girls had their Movement and were following the Guides Book, But for the younger boys there was no scheme. Psychologically the need of the younger boys are quite different from the elders of the Scout age.

Then came the World War l914-1918, since Great Britain and B.P. were engaged in war people thought that the Scout Movement would die. Hence there was hinderance in starting the Junior Branch. During the War and after it was all over, the very' same people of Great Britain had realised the efficiency and efficiency of the Movement and praised the Movement and its founder B P.

In 1916 B.P. wrote :The wolf Cubs Hand Book".

Along with this he was thinking of a scheme for the older Scouts. Later on they were Called "Rover Scouts".

Daughter Betty St. Clair was born on April' 16, 1917.

She published "Girl Guides" in 1918 and bought Pax Hill I, Bentley Harts, their first home, sweet Home.

Armistic was declared on November 11,1918 and in 1919 again we see B.P. going to Canada and U.S.A. along with Lady B.P. to develop Scouting and Guiding there.

In 1919, B.P. published "Aids to Scout Mastership" and got the Gilwell Park purchased and presented to the Boy Scouts for Camping. He started Scout Masters training school at Gilwell Park near London.

Gilwel Park 1919: In the same year 1919, the idea of having a permanent training centre for the training of the scout masters struck to him. Mr. W. De Bois Maclaren a District Commissioner of Roseneath in Scotland expressed his wish to buy a Camping Ground of fifty-five acres near London, called the Gilwell Park.

The formal opening Ceremony took place on Saturday, July 25,1919 in perfect weather. The Chief Scout and Lady B.P. were present to receive the guests at tea. The hall was formally opened by Mrs. Maclaren by cutting a ribbon of Scout colours hung across the entrance. There was a rally of some 700 Scouts. The Chief Scout thanked Mr. Maclaren for his generous gift and , presented him with

the order of the 'Silver Wolf. Parties of local and others from London began spending the week ends. Mr. Maclaren himself was a frequent visitor.

Silver Wolf it may be mentioned is the Highest Award and is awarded for service of most exceptional character to the Movement. In India the Silver Elephant is the Highest Award of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

The Gilwell Park Estate was gradually added and now it is something like 108 acres.

Captain Frank Gidney was the first appointed Camp Chief of Gilwell Park in May, 1919, B.P. prepared a Scheme of Training and handed over to Capt. Gdnev.

Diploma Course for the Wood Badge Holders. The Course was open to all warranted officers of the Boy Scouts Association It consised of three Parts : 1. Theoretical II. Practial III. Administration of his Troop or District shown by the result of eight months.

AWARDS

1. One bead on button-hole for passing Part-I and Part-II satisfactorily.
2. One Bead on the hat string and diploma for passing all the three parts satisfactorily.
3. Two Beads on the Hat String and Diploma for passing with special qualifications for becoming the Deputy Camp Chief (D.C.C.)

The first Wood Badge Training Camp was held from 8th to 19th September. 1919. The course was attended by 19 Scoutmaster from all parts of England and Wales and of vastly different ages and professions and were divided into patrols.

The Beads were those on a necklace B.P. had captured from Dini Zulu, the Zulu Chief in 1888. The First Wood Badge w as made up from the original Beads, but when it w as found that supply will be exhausted quickly, replicas had to be made.

The Badge was not worn for a long time on a Hat string, instead it was sterling on a leather thong or bootlace and worn round the neck. This thong was another link with B.P.'s past.

In India the Bharat Scouts and Guides Wood-Badge holders do keep the Leather Woggle worn on the Scarf but the Beads are worn round the neck on the black cotton string or cord.

1921

All Scouters, holders of the Wood-Badge are Ipso Facto members of the First Gilwell Park Group. The First Re-union of the Trained Scouters was held in 1921 when the Chief Scout became the Honorary Scoutmaster of the Group in perpetuity. So Gilwell is closely associated with Baden Powell and will remain ever inseparable as Scouting continues in this world.

Gilwell Re-Union : All Wood Badge Holders meet at Gihvell Park every year in September to commemorate the First Wood Badge course of 1919. Normally a thousand Scouters from all parts of the World attend each re-union.

Gilwell and World Scouting: Scouters from every' country of the World have been to Gihvell and many have and the World Bureau work very closely carried the Gillwll Training back to their own countries.

Today Gilwell and the World Bureau work very closely together in regard to the standard and method of Wood Badge training offered to the World. Every Scouter who takes part in the Wood Badge Training is making a practical contribution to the World of Scouting.

Camp Chiefs of Gilwell

1	Captain Francis Gidney	1919-1923
2.	Colonel J. S.Wilson	1923-1943
3.	Mr. John Thruman	1943-1969
4.	Mr. J.B. Huskins	1969-1975
5.	Mr. John Brooks	1975-1976

Gone are the Days of Camp chiefs of Gilwell since 1976 : After 1976 the present training team has been constituted in this manner and their designations are as follows :

1. The Executive Commissioner. T raining;.
2. Director, Leader Training.
3. Director, Cub Training.

4. Director, Scout Training.
5. Director, Venture Scout Training.

In the first new set up, Mr. Don Gris Brook had charge of Executive Commissioner. Training with Mr. Brain Dogson. Director, Leader Training. Mr. Andry Milan. Director of Cub Training, Mr. David Hall, Director of Scout Training and Mr. Torn VVvlie, Director of Venture Scout Training.

The Gilwell Spirit: Mr. Justice Vivian Bose, the former National Commissioner of Bharat Scouts and Guides and ardent Scout himself and a staunch believer of Gilwell pattern of Training says, "Even Scout and Scouter ought to know what Gilwell is 1and what it stands for every Scouter knows its spirits. Gilwell has come to be acknowledged world over as the spiritual Home of Scout Training, Scout Leadership and Scout Craft. It is also because of the men who have run it, outstanding men of judgeinent and character filled with knowledge of Scout Craft , and Scout Lore full of its spirit, having that indefinable quality, the ability to inspire and fan into leaping flames the fires of spirit, not just men who know how to tie a knot and fell a tree or cook a dinner. Tara Devi had also learned that lesson, inspired by a man (Hardial Singh) who in turn was inspired by those at Gilwell and so it goes on.

In 1958-59: The Bharat Scouts and Guides had accepted the Gilwell Wood Badge Training Scheme while Mr. Justice Vivian Bose, one of the greatest Pioneer of Scouting for the Indian Boy and a staunch believer of Gilwell Pattern of training is fully justified to say what Gilwell stands for.

The Indians had added the word 'Himalaya1 to the Wood Badge and it has conic to be known as "Himalasa Wood Badge". They had also adopted the little different pattern of Beads locally prepared but have changed the leather or the Bootlace to a blue silk card or string at the ends of which the 'Beads' stay and retained the Gilwell Scarf of mauve colour and the checked tartan of Mr. Maclaren, the donor Gilwell and finally the leather woggle, a two stranded Turks head, accepted by the World Bureau (Ref: Letter by the then Director of the World Bureau. Col. J.S. Wilson to commander K.B. Godrej Dt/ 5th November. 1948).

The First World Jamboree Olympia London 1st to 7th August 1920
After the termination of the First World war (1914-1918) in the year 1918, Peace celebrations were held throughout the British

Dominions. The Scouts of Great Britain too decided to celebrate their joy, and they conveyed their wish to the higher officials. B.P. saw a unique opportunity in it and decided to have a big gathering of Scouts. Invitations were sent to all the countries wherever Scouting existed.

Origin of the World Jamboree : B.P. had a good ear for words and he liked to use new names for fresh developments in Scouting. When the idea of great gathering of Scouts was under discussion he avoided the words like Rally or Parade. So the Word 'Jamboree' came to his mind. When asked why he had called a World camp Scout 'Jamboree', a word few had heard it before, his answer was what else could you call it. The word became associated with the greatest gathering of bays flat had ever been held in 1920. It implies a joyful, cheery gathering of boys with broad trimmed hats and broad grins-complete in their workman like kit of shirts, shorts, staff and scarf - the most important parts of the Jamboree.

PLANNING

How did it all happen? It had been hoped to have some kind of celebration of (lie Tenth anniversary of the Foundation of Scouting. This happy event should have taken place in 1917. In July 1916. the Committee a(the Headquarters of the Boy Scouts in London decided that "An imperial and international Jamboree shall be held in 1918-provided the war is over in 1917". But the war was to last another year and plans had to be revised. It was then decided to have the Jamboree in 1920, two years after the end of the War.

There were, of course the pessimists in 1918. Some felt that B.P. was aiming too high, and that his plan for an International Jamboree was too ambitious and be a terrible risk and possibly a failure. The pessimists looked gloomy, but B.P. had a bigger vision and calmed their misgivings. One critic even suggested that all this bold planning would be disasterous that (he Movement might totter to its fall to which B.P. replied, "Don't be frightened you take too serious a view of the whole matter. If the Movement is tottering let it totter. As a matter of fact the Movement had plenty of vitality under the surface and it was quite capable of doing a very big thing in promoting International amity and what was more, it was going to do it".

So plans went on maturing. The first question was about venue. In 1920 some sixty years ago the natural idea was of an indoor display

and exhibition. This at once suggested Olympia in London. It had a huge glass roofed building covering six acres used for *spectacular* entertainments.

The second question was-where the scouts would sleep.

Some had to sleep at Olympia for taking part in performances, but what about the others. This was not an easy question to answer. There must be some camping ground near Olympia. At last permission was obtained for using the Old Deer park at Richmond and there a big space to accommodate some 5.000 Scouts. So a camp was set up.

It is difficult focus to realise the nature of the problems that were faced by the organisers of the First jamboree. The organisers were planning something new for which there was no guidance beyond their common sense, because it was the first one. They succeeded and it is a tribute to the qualities of the organisers. They had B.P. to stimulate them. He was an unfailing source of inventiveness worked at full speed during those months of preparation, the success of the jamboree was his achievement. The names of those who gave their best as his supporters became known through out the Scout World. But there were many more hundreds of Scouters and Scouts who did their share in the work without appearing in the limelight. That is true of every Jamboree. The real Scouts Spirit had raised the real progress of scouting in the World.

Olympia: Olympia itself provided two kinds of opportunity; first a vast area (32ft. x 85ft.) for displays and second annexes where small exhibition could be held. Both these were used to the full. The concrete floor had to be covered with a foot of earth and tan for competitions, tent pitching and so on, it was more of a display and exhibition than a camp.

Countries Attended : About 34 countries including 13 British represented this Jamboree which was held at Olympia London in England and camped at the Old Deer Park at Richmond. Eight thousand Scouts had attended it.

The Roll Call: The Roll Call was impressive. The British people were represented by Scouts from

Australia - Ceylon - England - Gibralter - India - Ireland - Jamaica - Malaya - Malta - Newzealand - Scotland, - South Africa and Wales (13 countries)

Other countries Represented were: America-Belgium-Chile-China-Czecholovakia-Denmark-Estonia-France-Greece-Italy-Japan-Luxumberg-Netlierlands-Norway-Portugal-Roinania-Scrbia-Siam-Spain-Swcdcii-Switzarland (21 countries)

Total number of Scouts was 8,000

It was Olympia that custom of printing a daily Scout Newspaper began at the Jamborees.

The last two days of the Jamboree must be recorded in some details for they are Milestones in the History of the Movement.

On August 6. 1920. B.P. was acclaimed the Chief Scout of the World. The unrehearsed ceremony took place in the arena. With flags of Nations unfurled and the Scout Flag flying, he accepted from the boys a title which no king or Government could confer. Of all the honours showered upon him, this was to the most precious. On his death in 1941, wise counsel, prevailed and it was agreed that the title as such should remain his for all time. No one save the Founder of Scouting could possibly be elected or regarded as Chief Scout of the World, The title that died with him.

On all other days there were displays including such items as Trek, Cart work, Fire Fighting, Tumbling, Morris Dancing, Physical Training, Gymanstic, Ambulance work, Bridge Building, Camp pitching, Signalling, Wrestling and Musical Drill.

Special displays included country life and Industries colliery life, Life of St. Patrick, The Red Hand of Ulster, A Highland gathering, the Life of Chavelier, Customs of Arawak Indians and African Native Life.

A pageant written by B.P. called the Genesis of Scouting told the story of Capt. John Smith in Virginia and of princess Pochonats.

There were also a series of competitions, including. Tug of war. Obstacle trek. Cart Race, relay Despatch earring and Band bugling. A Marathon Lout; Distance Ride was done by cycles over a distance of one hundred miles from many points in England. The Scouts staring on August 2. and finishing in the arena two days later.

Exhibits were also adjudged, these included wood work, metal work, other Handicrafts (models, bookbinding, toys etc.); Bridges, posters, scrap books (Diaries) wild life sketches, stamps and working models.

International Conference: Two International Conferences were held. It was decided that similar conferences should be held biennially, and the next be in Paris in 1922. It was also recommended that an International Bureau should be established in London, This was made immediately possible by the generous financial support of Mr. E.F Peabody of the United States of America. His encouragement was further strengthened by another American, Mr. Mortimer Sohift These were the second and third steps for the World Brother-hood. The first being B.P's visit to U.S.A and Canada and other countries with two patrols of Scouts.

Final Rally -B.P's Parting Message. On 7th August 1920, the time had come to separate. At the Final Rally B.P. gave his parting message. "Brother Scouts, I ask you to make a solemn choice. Differences exist between the people of the World in thought and sentiments just as they do in languages and physique. The war has taught us that if one Nation tries to impose its particular will upon others, cruel reactions are bound to follow. The Jamboree has taught us that if we exercise mutual forbearance and give and take, then there is sympathy and harmony. If it be your will, let us go forth from here fully determined that we will develop among ourselves and our boys that comradeship, through the world-wide spirit of the Scout Brotherhood so that we may help to develop peace and happiness in the world and goodwill among men. Brother Scouts answer me will you join in this endeavour".

There was a great cry of 'Yes.

Then B.P. said "God speed you in your work and fare you well".

The last post w as founded in memory' of Scouts who had fallen in the War. For a few moments there was a hush, then all joined in saying 'Auld Long syne. After that the boys look charge B.P. was lifted shoulder high and carried across the arena amidst tumultous cheering.

So the First World Jamboree ended on 7th August, 1920.

Needless to say, Jamboree was a great success. It was all due to the best planning-judging and a vast arena 325 feet X 85 feet for displays and second annexes where small exhibition were held and fully used; above all the spirit of give and take everywhere with a broad smile. Mere words can not express it.

Baronetcy 1921 : In 1921, Baronetcy was conferred on him by King George V. (Baronetcy, a heriditary title ranking between the peerage and the knight age, instituted in 1611 by James-I)

In 1921 B.P. in India, as Chief Scout: It may be inferred that the political refroms introduced in 1919 as a first step towards the attainment of self-government, the pressing demands for Indianisation of the Scout Movement and the growing sensitivenes in the country to issue the National prestige, had induced a change of heart in the men of authority in England and had persuaded them to alter their earlier views. By 1920 the Imperial Headquarters, London, had changed their attitude towards Scouting among Indian branch of the Association with Indian scouts and Commissioners.

The resolution passed by the conference held in Calcutta in 1920 hastened (his change of heart. The initiative came from the Viceroy of India, the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Chemsford. He extended an invitation to Lord and Lady Baden Powell to visit India on a goodwill mission. They landed at Bombay on January 28, 1921, and made an extensive tour in India covering Bombay. Delhi, Allahabad, Jabalpur, Lucknow', Ranchi and Madras. They met all those who had been working to build up Scouting in India against heavy odds.

One of the objects of B.P.'s visit was to close all the bitter feelings that the various Associations were having them in India, and to build up one National Organisation for all the Scout Groups in India which had been formed by the different Pioneer leaders in different parts of India. I.B.S.A-Boy Scouts Association under the Government through out India; I.B.S. A-Indian Boy Scouts Association under the Theosophical society' in Southern India and Banaras ; Seva Samiti-Under Pandit Maan Mohan Malaviaji, Pandit Hirdayanth Kunzru, Pandit Shri Ram Bajpaiji in the Province of Agra and Oudh and the then Hyderabad Dominions were the main Association working in India when B.P. paid his first visit in 1921.

After protracted negotiations, the Indian Boy Scouts Association (I.B.S.A) headed by Dr. Annie Besant agreed to merge with the Boy Scouts Association in India.

An amalgamation meeting was held on 19th February', 1921 in Madras Government House which was presided by B.P. himself. The merger was announced at a special rally held in Madras. Dr. Besant was appointed as the Hon. Commissioner for the whole of India. She

was also awarded 'The Silver Wolf in recognition of her services to the Movement.

The Seva Samiti Boy Scout Association (later called) Hindustan Scout Association of United Province of Agra and Oudli kepi themselves out of merger on the issue of the word 'King' in the Promise and hoisting of Union Jack Amongst the Indian States. Hyderabad State, which was an independent organisation, also remained unaffiliated with any other Association in India. Merger of Hindustan Scout Association and Hyderabad State with oilier Associations of India took place only with Bharat Scouts in 1951 after its formation.

B.P.'s Impression About Indian Scouting : Whatever places B.P. and Lady B.P. visited in India big rallies were held in their honour. Grand displays were presented in the Rallies. Both were overjoyed and in their replies they praised not only the quantity but the quality of the Boy Scouting.

In a particular great rally on February 22, 1921 (their Birthday) at Calcutta B.P. said, "This is my Birthday and I wanted a nice Birthday present, well I got it, you have given it to me. You have given me the biggest Rally we have ever had (over 900 Cubs, Scouts. Guides, officers participated in it. I hope you will send a large number of your scouts to the next Jamboree so that the rest of the world can see how good Indian Scouts are. In some way you are better than others."

The last function at Calcutta was the meeting of B.P. with members of the Executive Committee of both the Calcutta Associations at the Boy Scout Head Quarters, Corporation Street. In reply to the address the Chief Scout declared that he would leave India hopeful and confident for the future. He referred to the great rally of the day before which he had put down in his diary as one of the best he had ever seen. He said. "Calcutta has reached the goal it had set out to attain, the success which marks the development of the Movement in this city, is the sample of w hat could be done to accomplish the great work, that is before us of building up a Brotherhood throughout the World.

I will go from India with different ideas from those with which arrived.

Other visits in 1921 : The same year 192 I. B.P. with lady B.P. also visited Scouts and Guides in Ceylon. Burma. Palestine

and Egypt. He published 'What scouts can do' and 'Old Wolfs Favourites.

1922

In 1922. B.P. published 'Rovering to Success' a book not only for the Rovers but for other men.

In 1922. Royal Charter was granted to Girl Guide Association.

1923

In 1923, B.P. was awarded GC.VO. Knight or Dame Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order. (GC. V.O - An order instituted by Queen Victoria in 1896 as reward for personal services to the Queen and her successors The Motto is Victoria and the ribbon Blue, with red and white edges. The Grades are: Member (M. V.O.), Commander (C.V.O.). Dame Commander (D C. V.O). Knight Commander (K.C. V.O). Arare honour bestowed on personalities of exceptional sendee to the Royal Family.

B.P. got this order twenty-two years after the death of Queen Victoria. The Queen died on January 22,1901.

In the Victorian order B.P. lived and sewed during the region of the follow ing British Queen Kings

1.	Queen Victoria	1837-1901
2.	King Edward-VII	1901-1910
3.	King George-V	1910-1935
4.	King Edward-VIII	1935-1936
5.	King George-VI	1936-1952

(Ruled for 10 months only)

(B.P. served for some 5 - years during the reign of King George VI).

King Edward VIII. who reigned only for ten months abdicated the throne on Dcccmbcr 11. 1936. Later on lie was known as Duke of Windsor. He lived in Voluntary exile till his death in his Paris Home on May 28, 1972 when he was 78 years.

In 1922, B.P. made many journeys for inspection, organisation and advisory purpose. He again visited Canada to lecture on the educational value of scouting, visited South Africa where he stayed

for seven months inspecting Scouts and Guides, advising, organising and seeing places of memories in company of lady B.P.

An Empire Jamboree 1924: In 1924 an Empire Jamboree was held at Wembly Exhibition when a Royal Personality mixed freely with the Scouts.

King Edward VIII. as the Prince of Wales, was very fond of Scouting. He used to say that he would do three things if he were to be the King.

(1) He would stop cutting the tails for the puppies.

(2) He would stop bearing reins - bearing reins, the fixed reins between the bit and the saddle by which the horse head is held up in driving and its neck made to an arch. Cruelty to the animal for pomp and show of the owner.

(3) He would give full support to Scouting

In 1924, a contingent from Bombay under the leadership of Scouter B.D. Talate attended the Empire Jamboree.

The Second International Jamboree 1924 : This time the host country was DENMARK and the site was in the forest of ERMELUDEN, a few miles north of Copenhagen.

The camp dates were 10th to 17th August. 1924. To this period a further week of Danish hospitality was added. The Scouts lived in the homes of their Danish comrades and had an opportunity of seeing the country and Copenhagen

The programme of the Jamboree was built round the contests for the World Scout championship and the following countries took part.

The Roll Call : The contesting countries taking part in the rank are. America - Austria - Chile - Denmark - Finland - France - Great Britain - Holland - Hungary -Italy - Luxemburg - Norway - Poland and Switzerland. (Great Britain covers all parts of Scouts from the Dominions of Australia, Newzealand. South Africa, and from many other parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire) (14).

Other non Competing countries Were : Argentina - Belgium - Brazil - Bulgaria - China - Czechoslovakia - Egypt - Estonia - Japan - Latavia - Lithuania - Panama - Portugal - Romania

- Russia (Empire) - Siam - Spain - Sweden and Yugoslavia (19).

The total was 33 countries contesting countries 14 plus non-contesting countries 19.

The total number of Scouts attended was 5000.

The Boy Scouts of America came first in the World Scout Championship.

The programme of the Jamboree included displays, competitions, camp fire, and contests for the World Scout Championship.

ERMELUNDEN, gave the first idea of the great variety of camping method and national activities. Each country' had its camping area, and with in that it could organise itself along its own way.

The Scouts were mixing together, examining each other's uniform, taking note of different types of cooking places, discussing the merits of various types of tents and quickly went on to exchange invitation to tea parties and others combined enjoyment

One of the biggest problems was the public. Day after day they came in thousands either walk in the camps or to see the displays in the open air Arena.

There was campfire each evening In one of the campfires the Leaders Seven Kunden, gave a language demonstration. He invited one Scout from each country to say in his own language "I trust you to do a Good Turn every day". Thirty-two times those words were spoken and each time in a different language.

On 15th August, at the Copenhagen Stadium was held a great parade in honour of B.P. at six o'clock exactly. The great doors of the Stadium open and then entered an uninterrupted line of Scouts to the continuous applause of the spectators. The flags at the head of each part indicated the nationality of the contingents. The spectacle was extra-ordinarily impressive.

Every body was alert, B.P. appeared. At a discreet signal all the flags of the Nations were grouped around the platform. Instantly a terrific applause broke out as much from the public as from the Scouts. At the second signal all the Scouts advanced slowly towards the platform and directed the salute of the Scouts of the World to their Chief It was a fantastic outburst B.P.....B.P. .....Baden Powell .....Baden Powell .....Chief! Chief! Chief!..... Rah ! Rah ! Rah !

On Sunday morning the Scouts were inspected by the King of Denmark. Rain poured and everyone was drenched. Later while distributing the Awards for the contest B.P. said" I have seen great

number of Scouts in my life but I have never seen any as wet as you. "The people of Copenhagen accommodated 5,000 Scouts. On that night and made the boys at home.

Copenhagen 1924, put Jamboree on the Map. The Danish people set a high standard for all the succeeding Jamborees to live upto. To the public the Jamboree showed that Scouting was, not just a boy's game but a serious contribution to education in World Citizenship. The result throughout the World Scouting was a deeper realisation of the Brotherhood of the Movement.

Representative members of the various German Pathfinder group were the guests they were still too divided (and remained so) to be recognised as Boy Scouts. It can atleast, never be said that Scouting did not open way of friendship to the German youth, that it was closed not the fault of Scouting or the host country'.

The First Camp of Girl Guides 1924: The Year 1924 had the First Camp of Girl Guides at Fox Lease, England.

1925-26-27 & 1928 : In 1925, a branch for Handicapped Scouts was started.

The years 1926, 1927 and 1928 were spent by B.P. in visiting countries and meeting the Scouts and seeing how they were progressing.

In 1926, the First Rover Moot was held at Albert Hall London B.P. was present and he took active part in its proceedings.

With Lady B.P. and children he visited South Africa, spent seven months there, travelled 8,498 miles inspecting Scouts and promoting the Movement.

In 1927 he returned from South Africa. He was awarded G.C.M.G-Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished order of Michael and St. George.

He Published "Life's Snags and how to meet them".

In 1926, B.P. visited Hungary for International Conference of Girl Guides. He inspected Scouts at Budapest-received the survivor of original Brown Sea Scout Cmap 1907 to lunch at Pax Hill.

THE THIRD JAMBOREE BIRKENHEAD ENGLAND 1929

If any year in Scouting's History should be called *Annug Mirabilis* (Year of Wonders) 1929 has a strong claim. It marked twenty one years of the publication of "Scouting for Boys'-The book which had more influence on the training of the boys than any other book in the World. Such an anniversary called for a special celebration, so it was decided to have the Third Jamboree in that year and in the country where Scouting started.

The mayor and corporation of Birkenhead offered the use of Arrowe park 450 acres with a hall for conference, excellent travelling facilities, and a port for those coming by sea. The happy change that the place was named Arrowe Park, gave B.P. an idea which was to mature as a symbol, the Golden Arrow award reminder of that great occasison.

The dates fixed were from July 31 to August 13,1929. Fifty Thousand Scouts had attended this time. This Jamboree was known as "Jamboree of Mud ! The boys had to face the heavy rains but it never managed to spread depression, as B.P. said, "Any as camp in fine weather, but rain revels the true scout." And at Arrow Park rain certainly put them to test. The goodwill and good humour of those 50,000 Scouts was unbeatable.

The main events were as follows :

July 31 : H.R.H. The Duke of Connought opened the Jamboree.

August 1 : H.R.H., the Prince of Wales arrived in camp. B.P. raised to Peerage.

August 2 : H.R.H, the Prince of Wales took the salute at the Pageant of the Nations.

August 3 : Wolf Cubs Rally-Sea Scouts Display.

August 4 : The Arch bishop of Canterbury at thanks giving service-cardinal bourne at high mass August 5 40,(100 People visited Jamboree.

August 7 : Opening of three day International Conference (the fifth).

August 10: Presentation to the Chief Scout of the World

August 13 : Close of Jamboree.

As prelude to the Opening Ceremony the Chief Scout of the World blew a blast on the Kudu Horn with which he raised the Brown-Sea Island Camp twenty-two years before.

The Role Call: The following countries were represented : Albania, America, Amrmenia, Australia, Austria, Barbodos. Belgium, Brazil, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Ceylon. Channel, Isles, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Greece, Grenada, Holland, Hong Kong, Hungary', Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Jauqica. Japan, Kenya, Latevia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malaya, Malta, New Foundland, New Zealand, Nigeria, N. Iceland, N. Rhodesia, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia. Scotland, Slian, St. Helena, St. Vincent, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland. Turganykia, Trinidad, Tobago, Wales and Yugoslavia.

Total - 69 Countries had taken part representing 42 Nations.

The Camp Newspaper The Daily Arrovve (38,000 copies) were sold dailty.

The Pageant of the Nations : The hundred pipers of the young Scouts played on this procession of boys and troops after troops of Scouts came in quick steps past the saluting point in marvellous pageant of young manhood from all the forty two nations. They advanced in alphabetical order. America leading followed by Australia. There were South African Negroes in grey shirls, Arabs from Palestine. Morocco and Algeria in white robe. Indians in green turbans and soon, it was the youth of the world that passed.

A grey lean old man. with a tanned leathery- face and twinkling eyes under his Scout hat, watched this living pageant of an idea that had come into his head, which had in it the external spirit of Boy hood and some touch of magic which was helping to draw the human family closer together in comradeship and service. The great cheers greeted 1920.

Discipline : On August 1, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales arrived in the camp Fifty thousand Scouts rushed towards the Prince of Wales. They stopped dead some yards from the Royal Box by a carbon of Rovers. Not a single Scout tried to push through but the cheering went on Youth and Scouting. After the Prince's speech and the final cheers they broke up. Within three and half minutes the enormous area was almost empty ; in five minutes not a soul, all had gone. The discipline was not the result of force; it was born of the spirit.

The World Scouts Gift: A million and quarter Scouts of the World again contributed a penny each and they presented B.P. a Rolls Royce Motor Car and a camping Caravan called 'Jam

Roll', a token of their affection and gratitude.

On behalf of all, the presentation was made by Mr. Christian Holon. President of the Danish Scouts. He said to B.P. "I wish to thank you heartily for all the pleasure, happiness and service you have given to the young through this vast movement. We thank you because you have succeeded in joining together the youth of the World and as a result the Nations will be able to get to know each other. You have opened up the possibility of understanding and friendship between the peoples of all Nations. Chief Scout, we ask you to receive our gift as an expression of admiration and affection of the Scouts of the World."

The Chief Seoul, in returning thanks said "My Brother Scouts, this is a wonderful day for you, as it is for me. 1 feel that too much has been bestowed upon me. When you think that the work of raising a big family such as you are, is the work of large number good men all working together in different countries. "He continued and said. "Scouts, I do not know how to thank, you for what you have done for me. I thank you very much for this wonderful nice present representing the gift of the boys front even- nation in every part of the World. Brother Scouts, let me say once more I do not deserve you thanks. Give them further to your Scout masters those men who have devoted their lives, given up all sorts of pleasure and given all their time and energy to try to make you have a better time as Scouts, so that you will be better men in future than you otherwise would have been. Above all, if you had a good time as if you have enjoyed your Scouting and enjoyed camradeship you have made with other fellows, then you have some one higher lo thank and that is your God".

The Golden Arrows: Whatever Memories one has of those days, surely most unforgetable is that final scene when the Golden Arrows were passed to the Nations as Symbols of the peaceful tasks of scouting.

This time the Scouts did not group together by Nations but mixed up and joined arms of twenty-five marching with their flags, lines like the spokes of a gigantic wheel. B.P. stood alone at the hub of the wheel.

"Here is the hatchet of war, of enmity, of bad feeling, which I now burry' in Arrow" said the Chief Scouts at the same time burying a hatched in a cask of glided wooden arrows. "From all corners of the world you have come to the call of brotherhood and to arrowed Now I send you forth to your homeland, bearing The sign of peace and goodwill and fellowship to all your fellowmen. From now on the symbol of peace and goodwill is the golden arrow. Carry that arrow on and on so that all may know of the brotherhood of men."

Through a lane in the ranks (he Chief Scouts retuned to the Roy al position where he addressed the boys again saving:-

"I want to thank you all for coming here from the ends of the World to our happy Jamboree. lt seems like only yesterday that we met in the mud and today we are going awav, but in sunshine. There is sunshine in our hearts as well as in the air. I am glad to have seen you all. 1 have much to thank you for."

"I want you to go back from here to your countries in different parts of the World with a new idea in your mind of having brothers in every country. You have seen them and you know them now personally. I hope you have enjoyed your time here, you who come from other lands, I hope that you have found England not so bad a place as you might have thought it, 1 want you all to take back to your countries a good account of Great Britain and all the boys you have met here and the people who have tried to be good to you. Of course any ass can see the bad points in people or a country', but a good Scout will look out for the good points in other people. 1 want you to remember the good points in us and forget the bad ones."

"Tell your friends in your own countries all the good you can about us, so that we can all think better of one another. Go forth from here us ambassadors of goodwill and friendship. Each one of you Scout no matter how young or small, can spread a good word about this country and those you have met here, I can only say now 'Good-bye-to you Farewell. "I hope you will come again to our next Jamboree, as many of you as can and make a success of it as you have made a success of this one. Try to carry on your Scout work in the meantime. Try to make yourselves better Scout than ever, try to help other boys, especially the poorer to come and be happy, healthy and helpful citizens like yourselves. And now, farewell. god-bye and God bless you all."

King George-V, conferred on B.P. the highest honour of "Peerage" and B.P. reluctant took the title after his great and life long friend (H .R.H.) die Duke of Connought, had urged him. So he took the title from Gilwell, and henceforth called Baden Powell of Gilwell. Peer in a member of the British her editary nobility. B.P. w as seventy-two years of age then.

This was the first lime that India sent a contingent of Scouts to attend the Arrow Park Jamboree near Birkenhead in England, 1929. This was all due to the efforts of Shri. M.V. Venkateshvvaran M. A., a professor of English in Madras, who had already done yeoman service to Indian Scouting under Dr. Annie Besant, in the capacity' of Organising Commissioner of Bombay Presidency team. Shri M.V. Venkateshwaran led the strong contingent of Bombay Province to take part in the World Jamboree.

Similarly Sardar Hardial Singh Ji had also led a contingent of Scouts from Punjab. In 1929, Sardarji while at Birkenhead as the leader of the Punjab Contingent in connection with the Coming of Age, he had the honour of being the guest of Lord B.P., the Founder of the Scout Movement. Sardarji had also received many presents from B.P. autographed by him.

During his visit to India in 1921, the World Chief had invited the Indian Association to send a Contingent at the next International jamboree to be held in August, 1924. Prior to this there was the occasion of the Wemblv exhibition and an Empire Jamboree 1924 was held there. An Indian Contingent from Bombay under the Leadership of R.D. Talate had attended the Jamboree at Wembly.

Besides several Indians living in England they had also participated. From amongst them Shri V.K. Krishna Mcnon from the then Cochin State and Mr. S.H. Hadi from the Hyderabad State continuing his studies in England also attended it. Mr. S.M. Hadi after his return from England was appointed as the Org. Commissioner Scout Hyderabad. 1928. Dist. Scoutmaster A. Eilias and Scouter GD.S. Nadar and Shri Dost Mohammed Alladin Scout all from Secunderabad Area attended the 1929 World jamboree.

1930-1933

In 1930, Lady B.P. was acclaimed as the "Chief Guide", of the World. In 1932, B.P. along with Lady B.P. had attended the opening ceremony of the World Guide Centre. Our Chalet, Adelboden,

Switzerland The same year, lady B.P. was created Dame Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.

In 1933 B.P. visited Italy. In those days the Italians were having their own youth Movement (The Balilla) B.P. saw the Balilla Training Schools. B.P. also had an interview with Mussolini, the dictator of Italy. B.P. also attended the Fourth world Jamboree *Godallo Hungary* in Europe in 1933.

He also had audience with the Pope in 1933.

THE FOURTH JAMBOREE GODOLLOW HUNGARY 1933

Hungary, was the host country for the Fourth Jamboree. So far the camps has been in countries with Sea Coasts, but this time Scouts gathered in the middle of Europe. Thousands for the first time saw countries they would not otherwise have seen and got a wider knowledge of the continent.

The dates were from 2nd August to 11th August 1933.

Count Paul Teleki was Camp Chief and under his directions the high standard of organisation set up by previous Jamborees was well maintained.

Godollo is about eleven miles [nearly 18 Km from Budapest and consists of a Royal Forest admirably suited lor a Jamboree.

The Scouts began to arrive on 1st August The last to get to Godollo were five Rovers from somerset in England. They cycled through Holland. Germany, and Austria reaching the Jamboree on 8th August.

The emblem of the Jamboree was the miraculous white stage of Hungary. The idea of the Jamboree Emblem began with the Golden Arrow. All the time the real business of the Jamboree went forward, that is the getting to know each other. The Jamboree daily paper was published in Hungarian, English, French and German. "A Scout dictionary1 had also been published in these languages.

The Roll Call: The following countries were represented - America, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czhoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Etonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Japan, Latavia, Luxembourg, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and Yugoslavia.

In all there were thirty four countries. Great Britain and Rovers Scouts from many parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire also took part. The total number of Scouts was between 25,000 and 25,792 including the masses of Hungarians.

Some nine thousand Scouts were in camp. This was the smaller number than had been hoped for but the world was still suffering from the effects of the severe economic crisis, happened a few years earlier.

The pride of place, however, had gone to Finish who arrived by canoe after two months, journey

The Programme: Events followed by pattern envolved during previous Jamborees. The march past, displays, camp fires. Re-unions and so on filled the days with interest and activity. The barrier of language was once again felt by Scouts, who were determined to get on terms of comradeship. It is even recorded that Latin was used as a medium of conversation...

This was the First Jamboree to include Air Scouts There was a fleet of five Scout Aeroplanes, and sixteen Scout Gliders. One of the Hugarian Scouts, Lajos Rotter, had already established several world records in gliding and added yet another to his score while at the Jamboree Another record was the special set of commemoration postage stamp issued by the Hungarian Government to mark the honour to Fourth World Jamboree.

B.P.'s Opening Speech : B.P. Opened the Jamboree on 2nd August, he had pointed out to the Scouts that "You have come together here to make personal friendship with your brother- Scout nations as peace makers in the world. There is no time to waste" And certainly the scouts wasted no time.

On the opening day itself he was crippled with Rheumatism. He had to be hoisted on to his horse to accompany the Regent Admiral Harthy in his inspection of serried ranks of the Rally at the opening ceremony.

B.P.'s Farewell: On 8th August a special Rally was held so that B.P. could say good-bye. His health did not permit him to stand the strain of the full programme of the Jamboree, and he had to leave relunctantly before it ended. He thanked all those who were responsible for organising the Jamboree, then he said, "Let us pause for a moment each of us silently to thank God for bringing us together as a happy family at Godollo".

After a moment's silence he went on. Those of you who were at the last Jamboree in England will remember how the Golden Arrow was handed out to each country as a symbol of good will flying forth to all the ends of the earth through the brother hood of Scouting. Now the Godollo, we have another symbol. Each one of you wear the badge of the white stag of Hungary . I want you to treasure that badge when you go from here, and to remember that, like the Golden Arrow, it also has its message and its meaning for you."

"The Hungarian hunters of old pursued the miraculous stag, not because they expected to kill it, but because it led them on in the joy of the chase to new trails and fresh adventures and so to capture happiness. You may look on that white stag as the pure spirit of Scouting, springing forward and upward ever ever leading you onward and upward, to leap over difficulties, to face new adventures in your active pursuit of the higher aims of Scouting-aims which bring you happiness. Those aims are to do your duty to God to your country and to your fellowmen by carrying our the Scout Law. In that way you will, each one of you, help to bring about God's Kingdom upon earth The Region of peace and goodwill.

"Therefore, before leaving you, I ask you, Scouts, this question. Will you do jour best of making friends with others and peace in the World"?

There and then the Scouts massed in front of their Chief, gave their promise to do the task he had set them. So the Fourth World Jamboree came to a close on 11th August, 1933.

Fourth International World Jamboree at Godollo, Hungary' was attended by Dist. Scout Master A. Elias as the contingent leader with C.V. Sreenivas Reddy and Gordon D. Costa, 27th St. Georges Troop, Habeeb Ali, Noor Mohammed Alladin and J.K. Munshi. 16th Islamia H.S. Troop and C. Kuppu Rajan, 5th Mahaboob College Troop, all from Secunderabad Area, Mdr. C.

Kuppu Rajan again attended the World Jamboree at Paris in August. 1947.

1934-35-1936

In 1934. laid down for five months after serious internal operation, B.P. visited Scouts and Guides in Malta, Nice, Algeria and Lisbaon. After recovery B.P. in the S.S. Adriatic, (With 670- Scouts and Guides)

attended a Jamboree at Frankston, Melbourne, Australia, visiting enroute to Scouts and Guides in Ceylon, Malaya, Jawa, Port Danvin and Thursday Island.

He also published *"Adventures and Accidents"*.

In 1935 B.P. visited Newzealand, South Sea Islands, Canada New Found land and the United States. In this tour B.P. called on the President of U.S.A. (Franklein Delano Roosevelt) at White House and retuned home in S. S Magestic. He also attended the Rover Moot in Sweden.

B.P. Published *"Scouting Round the World"*, He received King George V Silver Jubilee Medal. Lady B.P. also received the same Medal. Son peter was married to Craine Boardman. B.P. Left for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganika, Zanzibar and Rhodesia.

In 1936, during these visits B.P. revisited Mafeking with Lady B.P. and family Daughter Betty' was married at Bentley.

B.P. Published *"Adventues to Manhood"*.

SECOND TOUR OF INDIA-ALL INDIA JAMBOREE, DELHI-1937

At the invitation of the Indian Headquarters in 1937 B.P. and Lady B.P. with daughter Miss Heather sailed for India towards the end of 1936 and arrived Bombay on the 28th January, 1937.

Mr. L A. Impy, Headquarters Commissioner, was one of the members of the B.P's Party.

This was B.P's second visit to India as the Chief Scout of the World. Lady B.P. was also elected the Chief guide of the world 1930. and here was the first visit as the Chief Guide. Though she accompanied B.P. in 1921. she was not the Chief Guide then.

They attended the all India Jamboree held at Delhi from 1st to 7th February. 1937. Due to the failing health of B.P. a very' short programme was prepared.

After the Jamboree was over B.P. spent his 80th Birthday with his regiment 13/18th Hussaars stationed at Bilaspur, North Western Province of India. The Regiment gave him the last Ceremonial mounted parade.

This was the First Regiment that B.P. had joined as a sub-Lieutenant in India at Lucknow in 1876. His work in this Regiment

from 1876-1884 was praise worthy. Though B.P. resigned from the army in 1910 as a Lieutenant General again on 26th November, 1911, he was appointed as a Honorry Colonel to the 13/18th Hussars and this honour he continued for nearly 30 years till his death. As such this was the last ceremonial Mounted Parade a Unique Honour in the Army!

B.P. saw the Kadir Cup Competitions for Pigsticking. He himself was the winner of this coveted cup in 1833 at Mathura. This is the wild boar hunting competition only with a small lance. A very dangerous game indeed!

In this Jamboree at Delhi in 1937. 4069 Scouts from all parts of India (46-contingents) had attended. The Punjab Contingent with a total of 673 was the biggest. The total of the forty - one contigents was 3,934 but with the 135 Scouts from Hanuman Vvayam Mandal from Amrawati Central Provinces (C.P.) the total reached to 4,069.

Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association of United Province of Agra and Audli and then Hyderabad State Scout Association were not invited as they were not affiliated with the All India Boy Scouts Association in 1921.

B.P.'s MESSAGE-TO ALL-INDIA-JAMBOREE

The Viceroy's House S

New Delhi-1.

You scouts who are able to be present at this historic occasion of the First All India Jamboree have an important job to do.

I want each one of you to resolve that during the few days that you are in the camp here you will make friends with a few Scouts from other parts of India. Get to know them and, late on keep up your friendship by letters. In this way you can spread throughout the land, the spirit of Brotherhood and Goodwill that makes for a united and patriotic manhood for the Nation

Good Camping to all.

Sd/-

Baden Powell Chief Scout

The Send-off Rally Bombay: A Send off Rally was held on March 25,1937 at the Cooperage. Grounds Bombay. This was a Rally to bid farewell to Sir Chunilall V Mehta who had to retire after a service of

nearly 15 years as Provincial Commissioner and also to welcome Sir Jamshedji Jee-JF-Bhoy, the newly appointed one.

The Chief Scout of the World on that day conferred upon Sir Chunilall V. Mehta the distinctive order of Silver Wolf from his own neck and put round the neck of departing Provincial Commissioner Sir Chunilall V Mehta.

R.D. Eashwar Singh, the only Scouter from the then Hyderabad Boy Scouts Association had a unique opportunity of attending this farewell and was introduced to B.P Garlands of white wax especially prepared by this Compiler were also presented to the w hole family. A book Mubadiath-e-Khasshafa by Shri Alimoosa Raza Mohagir founder of Scouting in Hyderabad and souvenirs of His Excellency, the Nizam's Birthday Rally were also presented.

Lord and Lady B.P. with their daughter Miss Heather left India on March 26. 1937 by S.S Maloja from Ballard Pier after having had" the Times of his Life" as B.P. himself had expressed during his stay in India.

B.P. with the other Awards, received also the Coronation Medal of King George VI. who had ascended the throne on the abdication of his brother Edward-VIII and was crowned at West Minister Abbey on May 12. 1937.

B.P. visited Holland for International Jamboree at *Bloemendal* and the International Conference at Hague.

He received the *Wateler Prize* from U.S. A. a unique prize given to a personality outside America for an exceptional service to humanity. He attended the Silver Wedding Anniversary dinner at London. *Order of Merit* was conferred on B.P. in 1937 by King Geroge-VI a rare distinction at the age of eighty.

The order of Merit: A British Order instituted in 1902. limited to twenty-four men and women of eminent distinction, it confers no precedence. The ribbon is Blue and Crimson.

B.P. Published "*African adventures*"

Later in the Year 1937 he sailed for Kenya.

THE FIFTH WORLD JAMBOREE 1937

Holland, was the host country this time and the site was Vogelensang-Bloemendaal-Bird Song Flower Valley.

The dales were 31st July to 9th August. 1937.

The jamboree was opened by the Queen of Netherlands on 31st July, some 27,000 Scouts were there and to them Her Majesty said

"May the days that you are gathered here be marked by the True Scout spirit, and may through God's Blessings the Friendship you form, strengthen and deeper into true and Loyal Brotherhood which remains long after you have scattered back to your countries all over the World".

In thanking the Queen B.P. said

"We are greatly privileged to have our Jamboree here in Holland, in the country of bold adventures and of great men who have achieved so much success in art in commerce and in industry' and in the centre of many conferences and deliberations for bringing peace to the World."

Roll Call : Fifty-four countries were represented in this Jamboree. This census gave a total strength of 28,526 foreign participants along with 15,475 Dutch Scouts and 1,650 Rovers.

The (First March Post took more than hour and a half Here is the list of 54 countries represented

America, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British, Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, Egypt, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, Hongkong, Hungary', Iceland, India, Iran, Irish free states Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxumbourg, Malta, Mexico, Newzealand, New Foundland, Northern, Ireland, Northern Rliodesi Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Scotland, Siam, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Trinidad, Wales and Yugoslavia.

General Programme & Planning: The general planning and Programme of the Jamboree was on the accustomed pattern. The arena had an area of three acres and accommodation for

13,000 spectators was arranged in the grand stand. The Camp Fire should be specially mentioned. They were held in a lovely spot among the sand dunes some distance from the camp, and to walk there and back (specially back) was a thing new in the Jamboree.

The usual Gilwell re-union had a greater significance, as Holland was the First country outside the British empire to adopt wood badge training. Its value was shown by the fact that almost all the Scouters on the directing staff wore the wood badge.

There were 71 bridges, 120 showers and 650 water taps. Six miles of roads had been metalled on the approaches of 17 Camp Gates with one main gateway. Eight tons of wood had been provided for pioneering projects. The greatest interest was the Jamboree Post with its 13 members and total distribution over 2.25000 copies.

The First Occasion : The First occasion was notable. A Scouter describes it in this way:

"Fully 20,000 People were present when 'Pom' signalled the flag bearers to take their places at the back of the raised platform. A grand sight those flags of every nation made against the rising slope at the back on the platform came the fremakers, ten scouts of different countries each armed with bow and drill Swiftly they got to work, smoke rose in tiny sprirals .....a Scout dropped swiftly and quickly to his knees scooped up the smouldering timber and raising, whirled it round and round. The timber burst into flame and dropped to the floor and from it four torches were lighted and carried to four comers of the built up camp fires. The torches were plunged into the wood which quickly blazed up".

Closing Ceremony : The days went by all too quickly, and at last came the final Rally on 9th August. By the tale Flag Mast was a huge Jacob's Staff, the symbol of the Fifth Jamboree.

The Chief Seoul of the World spoke

"We have come to the end of our Jamboree. It seems as if we w ere only beginning it yesterday and here we are at the end. But during these few short days I am very glad that all of you Scouts gathered from all parts of the world have been making the most of your opportunities to make friends, after all that was the main object of the Jamboree to make with those of countries other than your own as many friends as possible.

"We have been called a Boy's crusade, the crusade of Peace and it is very apt description of our scouts brotherhood".

"Youth of all countries experimented at the Jamboree have been getting together and have pledged themselves to the crusade of friendship and goodwill. You will remember how in the times of the crusades the great efforts to capture for Christianity the Holy city of Jerusalem failed. Then w hen the boys saw that their fathers had failed in their efforts, they would undertake a crusade to earn on the work of their fathers".

"Unfortunately their attempt did not succeed owing to this not being properly organised and inadequate preparation. But at any rate it was an excellent effort, and it was a great cause. The Brotherhood of Scouting is in many respects similar to that crusade. You Scouts have assembled from all parts of the world as ambassadors of goodwill and you have been making friends, breaking down any barriers of race, of creed, or of class. That surely is a good crusade. I advise you now to continue that good work, for soon you will be men. and if quarrels should arise between any nation it is upon you that the burden of responsibility will fall".

"If you are friends then of course you will not want to be in dispute and by cultivating those friendships such as have been cemented at this great Jamboree, you are preparing the way for solutions of peaceful character. This will have a vital and very far reaching effect throughout the world in the cause of peace, so pledge all of you here in lliis great assembly of youth. to do your absolute utmost to establish friendship among Scouts of nations".

"Thus you will find better way for the removal of international disputes by the enemies, of friendly discussions of good will and of mutual understanding. The emblem of our Jamboree is the Jacob's staff. This was the instrument by which the navigators in the old days found their ways across the sea. Let it also for us be an instrument of guidance in our life. It is the cross which for all who are Christians points the way, but it is also a cross with many arms ; these are held out to embrace all creeds Those eight arms together with the head and foot of the emblem, remind us of our ten Scout laws".

B.P. then handed the leader of the contingents a Jacob's staff as a memento and a reminder,

"I handed to representatives of each country this totem to take home as an emblem of goodwill."

"Go forth with this emblem to spread the spirit of goodwill".

"Now the time has come for me to say good-bye. I want you to lead happy lives. You know that many of us will never meet again in this World. I am in my eightyfirst year and am nearing the end of my life. Most of you are at the beginning and I want your lives to be happy and successful. You can make them so by doing your best to carry out the Scout Law all your days, whatever your station and wherever you. I want you, all to preserve this badge of the Jamboree which is on your uniform. I suggest that you keep it and

try to remember for what it stands. It will be a reminder of the happy times you take the ten points of your Scout law as your guide in life and it will remind you of the many friends to whom you have held out the hand of friendship and so helped through goodwill to bring about God's reign of peace among men".

"Now Good-Bye. God bless you".

He took off his hat and in a voice charged with emotion added "God bless You".

Jacob's Staff in this 1937 Jamboree in Holland the symbol was the Jacob's staff which mariners used in olden days in Navigation. There is another version of this Jacob's staff. It bears the cross the symbol of sacrifice and of Christian faith : but it is also across with many arms, these are held out to embrace all Creeds

The International Conference : After the Jamboree, the Ninth International Scout Conference was held at Hague. This was the Chiefs last conference although one more was held in Edinburgh in July 1939, during his life time, but he was then resting in Kenya.

B.P. was present at all the big events pertaining to the Scout Movement, all the Jamborees from its begining.

The first World Jamboree at Olympia, England 1920. The Second World Jamboree in Denmark 1924. The third World Jamboree at Arrow Park, Birkenhead. England 1929, The fourth World Jamboree at Godob Hungary 1933, and the fifth at Holland Netherlands 1937.

In the final Rally of 1937 Jamboree B.P. said "Now the time has come for me to say Good-Bye" and this was the last Jamboree that he had attended.

Besides the Jamborees B.P. was present at the International Conferences and his presence was always an inspiration. He had also attended the First Rover Moot at Alber Hall, London 1926 and the Second Rover Moot in Stockholm, Sweden in 1935.

RECOLLECTIONS OF FIFTH JAMBOREE HOLLAND 1937

By

Col. J. S. Wilson Director World Bureau 1947

The Director of the World Bureau gives his recollections of the Fifth World Jamboree 1937 after a lapse of ten years in 1947. In 1937 Col. J.S. Wilson was the camp chief at Gilwell Park. At the Jamboree he was the personal Body Guard to B .P. in the inside limits. He says:

"For some strange reason I was entrusted with the decision as to which of the two sites in Holland should be finally chosen for the Fifth Jamboree. National Opinion was divided between Hilversum Scout of the *Zuider Zee*, and Vogelensang by the Western dunes"

One stormy winter night I crossed from Harwich to the Hauge, was whisked rapidly to Hilversum motored from there to vogelensang over treacherous terrain in the midst of the snow and sleet came down heavily on the side of vogelensang - the name itself "song of Bird" was almost sufficient - and caught die night boat back from the Hauge and knew nothing more until I awoke with the streamer stationery along side the Harwich quay".

"No thanks to me but to the weather, the side sewed 27,0000 Scouts admirably. The level of water in the dikes as carefully scrutinised and controlled. The day after the Jamboree concluded the weather broke, and the market place and two of the sub-camp areas were flooded inches deep in water, but the Scouts had gone".

"B.P. was eighty. The Swedish Scouts had remembered this and had struck a special plaque '1857-1937 to present to him, He lived outside camp, but spent all his days within its boundaries. A car convoyed him from sub camp lo sub-camp and so lie was physically protected from the usual but equal incredible surge of Scouts of fall nations about him. Lady B.P. and Miss Heather cared for him outside, and 1 did the body guard business inside camp limit".

"Gateways were again first class, gadgets showed great improvements and real practical utility, the World. Theatre attracted great attention, as did the camp of the Netherlands East Indies. B.P.'s reception at the opening ceremony performed by H.M. the Queen of

the Netherlands, was warmer and louder than ever to be succeeded by a dead silence penetrated by his whispered aside caught by the loud speakers ! He (B.P.) disliked speaking into microphone, and certainty, even at eighty, his voice needed no artificial aids lo enable it to reach "the farthest and the smallest Scout".

"At Vogelensang the arena displays were particularly well organised and the campfires on the dune under 'Pom' of First Class merit. I did not bless him however, when the final campfire crowd broke free across the dunes before we had time to get

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and successful. You can make them so by doing your best to carry out the Scout Law all your days, whatever your station and wherever you are.... Now Good - bye God bless you all. And again, God bless you".

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nearly 15 years as Provincial Commissioner and also to welcome Sir Jamshedji Jee-JF-Bhoy, the newly appointed one.

The Chief Scout of the World on that day conferred upon Sir Chunilall V. Mehta the distinctive order of Silver Wolf from his own neck and put round the neck of departing Provincial Commissioner Sir Chunilall V Mehta.

R.D. Eashwar Singh, the only Scouter from the then Hyderabad Boy Scouts Association had a unique opportunity of attending this farewell and was introduced to B.P Garlands of white wax especially prepared by this Compiler were also presented to the w hole family. A book Mubadiath-e-Khasshafa by Shri Alimoosa Raza Mohagir founder of Scouting in Hyderabad and souvenirs of His Excellency, the Nizam's Birthday Rally were also presented.

Lord and Lady B.P. with their daughter Miss Heather left India on March 26. 1937 by S.S Maloja from Ballard Pier after having had" the Times of his Life" as B.P. himself had expressed during his stay in India.

B.P. with the other Awards, received also the Coronation Medal of King George VI. who had ascended the throne on the abdication of his brother Edward-VIII and was crowned at West Minister Abbey on May 12. 1937.

B.P. visited Holland for International Jamboree at *Bloemendal* and the International Conference at Hague.

He received the *Wateler Prize* from U.S. A. a unique prize given to a personality outside America for an exceptional service to humanity. He attended the Silver Wedding Anniversary dinner at London. *Order of Merit* was conferred on B.P. in 1937 by King Geroge-VI a rare distinction at the age of eighty.

The order of Merit: A British Order instituted in 1902. limited to twenty-four men and women of eminent distinction, it confers no precedence. The ribbon is Blue and Crimson.

B.P. Published "*African adventures*"

Later in the Year 1937 he sailed for Kenya.

THE FIFTH WORLD JAMBOREE 1937

Holland, was the host country this time and the site was Vogelensang-Bloemendaal-Bird Song Flower Valley.

The dales were 31st July to 9th August. 1937.

The jamboree was opened by the Queen of Netherlands on 31st July, some 27,000 Scouts were there and to them Her Majesty said

"May the days that you are gathered here be marked by the True Scout spirit, and may through God's Blessings the Friendship you form, strengthen and deeper into true and Loyal Brotherhood which remains long after you have scattered back to your countries all over the World".

In thanking the Queen B.P. said

"We are greatly privileged to have our Jamboree here in Holland, in the country of bold adventures and of great men who have achieved so much success in art in commerce and in industry' and in the centre of many conferences and deliberations for bringing peace to the World."

Roll Call : Fifty-four countries were represented in this Jamboree. This census gave a total strength of 28,526 foreign participants along with 15,475 Dutch Scouts and 1,650 Rovers.

The (First March Post took more than hour and a half Here is the list of 54 countries represented

America, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British, Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, Egypt, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, Hongkong, Hungary', Iceland, India, Iran, Irish free states Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxumbourg, Malta, Mexico, Newzealand, New Foundland, Northern, Ireland, Northern Rliodesi Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Scotland, Siam, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Trinidad, Wales and Yugoslavia.

General Programme & Planning: The general planning and Programme of the Jamboree was on the accustomed pattern. The arena had an area of three acres and accommodation for

13,000 spectators was arranged in the grand stand. The Camp Fire should be specially mentioned. They were held in a lovely spot among the sand dunes some distance from the camp, and to walk there and back (specially back) was a thing new in the Jamboree.

The usual Gilwell re-union had a greater significance, as Hòlland was the First country outside the British empire to adopt wood badge training. Its value was shown by the fact that almost all the Scouters on the directing staff wore the wood badge.

There were 71 bridges, 120 showers and 650 water taps. Six miles of roads had been metalled on the approaches of 17 Camp Gates with one main gateway. Eight tons of wood had been provided for pioneering projects. The greatest interest was the Jamboree Post with its 13 members and total distribution over 2.25000 copies.

The First Occasion : The First occasion was notable. A Scouter describes it in this way:

"Fully 20,000 People were present when 'Pom' signalled the flag bearers to take their places at the back of the raised platform. A grand sight those flags of every nation made against the rising slope at the back on the platform came the fremakers, ten scouts of different countries each armed with bow and drill Swiftly they got to work, smoke rose in tiny sprirals .....a Scout dropped swiftly and quickly to his knees scooped up the smouldering timber and raising, whirled it round and round. The timber burst into flame and dropped to the floor and from it four torches were lighted and carried to four comers of the built up camp fires. The torches were plunged into the wood which quickly blazed up".

Closing Ceremony : The days went by all too quickly, and at last came the final Rally on 9th August. By the tale Flag Mast was a huge Jacob's Staff, the symbol of the Fifth Jamboree.

The Chief Seoul of the World spoke

"We have come to the end of our Jamboree. It seems as if we w ere only beginning it yesterday and here we are at the end. But during these few short days I am very glad that all of you Scouts gathered from all parts of the world have been making the most of your opportunities to make friends, after all that was the main object of the Jamboree to make with those of countries other than your own as many friends as possible.

"We have been called a Boy's crusade, the crusade of Peace and it is very apt description of our scouts brotherhood".

"Youth of all countries experimented at the Jamboree have been getting together and have pledged themselves to the crusade of friendship and goodwill. You will remember how in the times of the crusades the great efforts to capture for Christianity the Holy city of Jerusalem failed. Then w hen the boys saw that their fathers had failed in their efforts, they would undertake a crusade to earn on the work of their fathers".

"Unfortunately their attempt did not succeed owing to this not being properly organised and inadequate preparation. But at any rate it was an excellent effort, and it was a great cause. The Brotherhood of Scouting is in many respects similar to that crusade. You Scouts have assembled from all parts of the world as ambassadors of goodwill and you have been making friends, breaking down any barriers of race, of creed, or of class. That surely is a good crusade. I advise you now to continue that good work, for soon you will be men. and if quarrels should arise between any nation it is upon you that the burden of responsibility will fall".

"If you are friends then of course you will not want to be in dispute and by cultivating those friendships such as have been cemented at this great Jamboree, you are preparing the way for solutions of peaceful character. This will have a vital and very far reaching effect throughout the world in the cause of peace, so pledge all of you here in lliis great assembly of youth. to do your absolute utmost to establish friendship among Scouts of nations".

"Thus you will find better way for the removal of international disputes by the enemies, of friendly discussions of good will and of mutual understanding. The emblem of our Jamboree is the Jacob's staff. This was the instrument by which the navigators in the old days found their ways across the sea. Let it also for us be an instrument of guidance in our life. It is the cross which for all who are Christians points the way, but it is also a cross with many arms ; these are held out to embrace all creeds Those eight arms together with the head and foot of the emblem, remind us of our ten Scout laws".

B.P. then handed the leader of the contingents a Jacob's staff as a memento and a reminder,

"I handed to representatives of each country this totem to take home as an emblem of goodwill."

"Go forth with this emblem to spread the spirit of goodwill".

"Now the time has come for me to say good-bye. I want you to lead happy lives. You know that many of us will never meet again in this World. I am in my eightyfirst year and am nearing the end of my life. Most of you are at the beginning and I want your lives to be happy and successful. You can make them so by doing your best to carry out the Scout Law all your days, whatever your station and wherever you. I want you, all to preserve this badge of the Jamboree which is on your uniform. I suggest that you keep it and

try to remember for what it stands. It will be a reminder of the happy times you take the ten points of your Scout law as your guide in life and it will remind you of the many friends to whom you have held out the hand of friendship and so helped through goodwill to bring about God's reign of peace among men".

"Now Good-Bye. God bless you".

He took off his hat and in a voice charged with emotion added "God bless You".

Jacob's Staff in this 1937 Jamboree in Holland the symbol was the Jacob's staff which mariners used in olden days in Navigation. There is another version of this Jacob's staff. It bears the cross the symbol of sacrifice and of Christian faith : but it is also across with many arms, these are held out to embrace all Creeds

The International Conference : After the Jamboree, the Ninth International Scout Conference was held at Hague. This was the Chiefs last conference although one more was held in Edinburgh in July 1939, during his life time, but he was then resting in Kenya.

B.P. was present at all the big events pertaining to the Scout Movement, all the Jamborees from its begining.

The first World Jamboree at Olympia, England 1920. The Second World Jamboree in Denmark 1924. The third World Jamboree at Arrow Park, Birkenhead. England 1929, The fourth World Jamboree at Godob Hungary 1933, and the fifth at Holland Netherlands 1937.

In the final Rally of 1937 Jamboree B.P. said "Now the time has come for me to say Good-Bye" and this was the last Jamboree that he had attended.

Besides the Jamborees B.P. was present at the International Conferences and his presence was always an inspiration. He had also attended the First Rover Moot at Alber Hall, London 1926 and the Second Rover Moot in Stockholm, Sweden in 1935.

RECOLLECTIONS OF FIFTH JAMBOREE HOLLAND 1937

By

Col. J. S. Wilson Director World Bureau 1947

The Director of the World Bureau gives his recollections of the Fifth World Jamboree 1937 after a lapse of ten years in 1947. In 1937 Col. J.S. Wilson was the camp chief at Gilwell Park. At the Jamboree he was the personal Body Guard to B .P. in the inside limits. He says:

"For some strange reason I was entrusted with the decision as to which of the two sites in Holland should be finally chosen for the Fifth Jamboree. National Opinion was divided between Hilversum Scout of the *Zuider Zee*, and Vogelensang by the Western dunes"

One stormy winter night I crossed from Harwich to the Hauge, was whisked rapidly to Hilversum motored from there to vogelensang over treacherous terrain in the midst of the snow and sleet came down heavily on the side of vogelensang - the name itself "song of Bird" was almost sufficient - and caught die night boat back from the Hauge and knew nothing more until I awoke with the streamer stationery along side the Harwich quay".

"No thanks to me but to the weather, the side sewed 27,0000 Scouts admirably. The level of water in the dikes as carefully scrutinised and controlled. The day after the Jamboree concluded the weather broke, and the market place and two of the sub-camp areas were flooded inches deep in water, but the Scouts had gone".

"B.P. was eighty. The Swedish Scouts had remembered this and had struck a special plaque '1857-1937 to present to him, He lived outside camp, but spent all his days within its boundaries. A car convoyed him from sub camp lo sub-camp and so lie was physically protected from the usual but equal incredible surge of Scouts of fall nations about him. Lady B.P. and Miss Heather cared for him outside, and 1 did the body guard business inside camp limit".

"Gateways were again first class, gadgets showed great improvements and real practical utility, the World. Theatre attracted great attention, as did the camp of the Netherlands East Indies. B.P.'s reception at the opening ceremony performed by H.M. the Queen of

the Netherlands, was warmer and louder than ever to be succeeded by a dead silence penetrated by his whispered aside caught by the loud speakers ! He (B.P.) disliked speaking into microphone, and certainty, even at eighty, his voice needed no artificial aids lo enable it to reach "the farthest and the smallest Scout".

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B.P.'s Second Horae-Pax TU Kenya : At a place called Nyeri Kenya Colony, Mr. Eric Walker a former Scout Headquarters staff was running a Hotel. In the grounds of this hotel the chief had a small house built for himself and lady B.P. They called it Paxtu, which might stand for Pax No. 2, Pax for two or Pax Too, a miniature second Edition of Pax Hill; Bently, Hants. They settled down in the autumn of 1938 to lead a calm and quiet life.

Here was the life in which he could do all the things which he could not have lime to do in England. B.P. spent three happy years in Africa before his death, the only three years of their married life in which they were constantly together.

Why Nyeri was selected : B.P. had selected Nyeri for the following reasons

1. A trout stream ran nearby for his to got fishing whenever he felt inclined.
2. All the animals of the wild were also near him: which he always delighted in stalking, in photographing and in painting.
3. Here was also a chance of shooting the animals not by gun but by his cine-camera.
4. Nearby there were tree tops and a little wooden shanty built in their branches and where he could watch the wild of the jungle by night.
5. Here were the birds of all kinds to watch and sketch.

In this garden, full of flowers the birds settled down and he used to feed them and tame them. He was near God Nature and his love for all beasts and birds was next to Godliness.

Here he felt the leisure for the first time in his life and his most delightful hobby was the water colour paintings. Three of his best books *(1) Birds and Beasts in Africa (2) Paddle your own Canoe and (3) More Sketches of Kenya* were written and illustrated on the verandah of his little house and still he found time to write articles for Scout news-papers and letters of advice and encouragement to his friends and helpers in lands. The books which he longed to read out for which he had no time, went with him to this new' house and brought him now all the great enjoyment.

In the Scouter (Monthly magazine) his articles were a regular feature under the heading "Out Look".

In 1938. B.P. published 'Birds and Beasts in Africa'.

1939

In 1939, B.P. remained in Kenya, had the family re-union of children and grand children in *Pax TU Nyeri.*

Published '*Paddle Your Canoe*' Exhibited sketches at officers Art Society; London and Kenya Arts Exhibitions.

1940-And Early 1941

In 1940, B.P. published More Sketches of Kenya1 and began writing Snaps and Scrapes which remained unfinished, when the last call came.

Daughter Heather w as married to Mr. John Kin on June 16, 1940 at Bentley.

At pax TU the Chief and the Lady B.P. spent about three years of perfect peace and happiness far from the war and its horrors yet deeply interested in all that went on the world and proud of the share the Scouts and Guides were to take in the work of winning the war.

His articles in the 'The Scout' and 'The Scouter' and his tireless correspondence brought encouragement to all. In the autumn of 1940 he became seriously ill, prayers were held in every part of the world by Scouts, Guides and the men of the Free nations and thoughts for his recovery. A recovery raised hopes that he would regain a measure of strength. Then came a relapse. The chiefs great heart, which he tired out in the service of the Scouts and Guides grew gradually weaker, and stopped for ever on January 8, 1941.

His days on earth were thus ended. On 22nd February 1941, he would have been 84. He lived for 83-Years l0 months and 17 days.

His death was lamented by all Scouts and Guides of every rank from Royal Patrons to Cubs and Brownies

On January 8. 1941. Military Funeral was given. He was buried at Nyeri in view of Mount Kenya. Memorial services were held at West Minister Abbey on January 27. Memorial services through out the World were held during January. 1941.

The Scouts have a sign, a dot inside a circle which is made in stones or drawn on the ground to indicate their followers in a Scouting game the information "I have gone Home". It has come to be used throughout the movement when a Scout or Guide dies and of no Scout sign be more truly used.

On St. George Day 1947. A Memorial stones was unveiled in West Minister Abbey by the Duke of Gloucoster. It is at the foot of

St. George Chapel near the west door and above it are the flags of the Movement of Scouts and Guides.

The death of the Founder marked the end of an epoch in the Scout Movement. For generations he had been its inspiration and Guide. May his soul rest in Peace and guide us in our work of Scouting. Leading men and women of All Free Nations have paid tributes in speech, in prose and in verse to this great Englishman. George Bernard Shaw, British Author, has paid his true and befitting tribute to B.P.

He say 'The Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides are our first attempt to organise child life as such; it is note-worthy that they were founded not by educational reformers but by a soldier.

APPENDIX-I

The National Training Centre, Pachmarhi

Both Pandit H. N. Kunzru and Mr. Justice Vivian Bose, National Commissioners worked relentlessly at Pachmarhi for setting up the National Training Centre. The Bharat Scouts and Guides are also grateful to Shri Mangaldas Pakwasa, the then governor of Madhya Pradesh and Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, the then Chief Minister, M.P. These two got the area as a gift and also a handsome donation of Rs. 45,00()/- from Shri Karorimal Trust towards setting up an administrative Block on this site. The Girl Guides Association also gave a sum of Rs. 68,000/- for a Training Centre for their own organisation. Later on, they had decided that a B.P. Memorial House should be built at the common Training Centre.

The foundation stone of B.P. Memorial Guide Bhavan and the other ancillary' structure were laid by the then President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad on 10th September, 1956. The Master Plan of the Training Centre was estimated at 5-lakhs of rupees The Govt of India very generously agreed to contribute 75% of the estimate cost, provided the Bharat Scouts and Guides raised the balance 25%. For various reasons the construction work at Pachmarhi could not be carried out very smoothly and it was only in 1961, the three Major Blocks viz.; the Guide Bhawan, the Administrative Block and the Multi-purpose Hall were constructed. Lady B.P. the World Chief Guide visited India at an invitation towards the end of 1960. On 22nd February' 1961before a gathering of Top Scout and Guide Leaders form all over India. She opened the B.P. Memorial Guide Bhawan and the other buildings at the centre.

Some Special Training Courses Deserve Mentioning:

The following all India Training Courses were conducted at panchmarhi with limited resources at their disposal do deserve mentioning

1. The first Himalaya (Scout) Wood Badge Course 10th to 27th May, 1958 -- Number Trained 31.
2. The first Deputy Camp Chief and Assistant Deputy Camp Chief Training Course 10th to 27th May. 1958, Attached with the First Himalaya Wood Badge Course. Number Trained 5.
3. The First Himalaya (Rover) Wood Badge Course 28th May to 6th June, 1958. Number Trained 34.

4. The first Himalaya (Cub) Wood Badge Course 10th to 19th January, 1959. Number Trained 35.
5. The Village Organiser's Training Course 31st January to 14th February, 1959. Number Trained 34.

Our National Camp Chiefs

1. Sardar Hardial Singh
2. Sh. J.I. Muhtiah
3. Shri T V Nilakantam
4. Lt. Col. VK. SundaramM.C.: I.M.S.
5. Shri Ram Swaroopji Dhiman
6. Shri G Ranga Rao

First Gilwell Wood Badge Course in India, 1922

The First Gilwell Wood Badge Course in India was held at Calcutta in Tolly Gunj from 3rd to 12th February, 1922. Sir Alfred Pickford, Dy. Camp chief acted as the Scoutmaster and Mr. J S Wilson, Deputy Camp Chief as Astt. Scoutmaster and Rev. Earle as the Troop Leader. Among those who attended the course were: - Shri N.M. Bose, Shri Haridas Goswami Sh. Z. Zachariah, Sh. Mohammed, Z. Kasim, Sh. L. W. R. Jacob, Sh. D.M. Lawrance. Sh. B.C. Studd. Sh. H.E.G. Tate Sh. K.F. Walkinson Sh. D.P. Tamby and Shri Satta Bose.

The second Gilwell Wood Badge Course was also held at Tolly Gunj. Calcutta from 19th to 30th January. 1923 at with Mr. J.S Wilson, Dv. Camp Chief as the Scoutmaster and Mr. J. A. Krishan Dy. Camp Chief as the asstt Scoutmaster. Sh. N.N. Bose (for sometime) and Rev. Earle acted as Troop Leader.

Later Late Sardar Hardial Singh, a Scouter of World fame was appointed as the Camp Chief and the Akela Leader for the Punjab. He was also running the Training centre as well as the Camping Centre for the Punjab at Tara Devi (near Simla) on the pattern of Gilwell before the formation of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. Many more D.C.C.s and Akela Leaders in various Provinces and States of India were also authorised the Gilwell W.B. Coures before the formation of the Bharat Scouts and Guides on 7th November, 1950 and merger of Guides Association 15th August 1951. Tara Devi had attracted many campers and hikers from the various states of India and abroad. The Training Centre also attained a very high and unique position in the Scouting World.

APPENDIX-2

LIST OF HONOURS CONFERED ON B.P.

1. 1901. Visited King Edward VII at Balonoral Palace and received C.B. Companion of the both and the Queen's and King's South African War Medals (2).
2. 1909. Created K. C. V. O. and K C V O Knight Commander of Royal Victorian Order KCB: Knight Commander of the most honourable order of the Both.
3. 1910. Order of meritChile - Received L.L.D. Edinburgh University [L.L.D. - Legum Doctor - Doctor of Law],
4. 1911. Attended King George V. Coronation and received Coronation Medal.
5. 1912. Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.
6. 1913. Awarded freedom ofcity of Kingston [Kingston -a town in Ontario, Canada.]
7. 1919. Order of Alfonso XII of Spain.
8. 1920. Order-Redeemer of Grece and Christ of Portu- gal. Elected as Chief Scout of the World.
9. 1921. Created Baronet - [Baronet a lowest hereditary title in United Kingdom sicne 1911.
10. 1922. Received Legion of Honour (commander)
11. 1923. Awarded G.C.V.O - Knight Grand Cross of the royal Victorian Order, L.L.D. Toronto and Me Gill Universities - DoctorofCivil Law Honorary.
12. 1925. Grand Cross ofOrderofDannbeborg-Denmark
13. 1927. Awarded G.C.M.G Knight Grand Cross of the order of St. Micheal and St. George.
14. 1928. Polish order - Pologna Restituta Freedom of Gilford.
15. 1929. Received Freedom of Poole and Blanford.[Poole largest town of Dorestshier, England. Blandford, a Municipal Borough N.E. Dorset, England].

    Order of Phoenis of Greece.

    Order of white Lion of Czecho-Solvakia.

    Order of Merit of Hungary.

Created Baron, with the title 'Baden Powell' of Gilwell (Peerage).

[Peer, a member of the British herediatry nationality].

Granted Freedom of City of London in a Gold Casket.
Granted Freedom of Canterbury.

16. 1930. Awarded Order of Merit of Austria by President Midlas.
17. 1931. Awarded Order of Organge ofNassau of Holland.
18. 1932. Awarded Grand Corss of order of Sword of Sweeden.
19. 1933. Awarded Grand Cross of Order of Three Stars of Latvia.

Awarded Red Cross of Estonia.

Received Freedom of Pontefract.

(Pontefract, A town Yorkshire, England).

20. 1936. Awarded Grand Cordon of Legion of Honor, France.
21. 1937. Awarded Coronation Medal of King George VI.

Awarded Wateler Peace Prize U.S.A. America.

A Unique prize given to a personality outside America for an exceptional service to humanity)

(All the above honours were conferred on B.P. from almost every country of the World in recognition of his tire-less work of World Brotherhood through Scouting and Guid-ing).

APPENDIX-3

The issues as developed by this suit made necessary the testimony of Lt. Gen. Sir Robert S.S. Baden Powell as to what he had in mind in organising the English Boy Scouts Association. The following questions are taken from the records of the Supreme Court of New York State.

Interogatories to be administrated to,

Lt. General Sir Robert S.S. Baden Powell of London. England, a witness to be examined under the commission to be issued persuant to order entered here in on the 14th day of December, 1917".

(In connection with the suit in which he).

As "witness personally appeared before me on the 24th day of May 1918 at 10.30 O'clock in the forenoon at the American Consulate General 18, Cavendish square London. West in the city and Country of London, England, and after being sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth did depose to the matters contained in the foregoing deposition, and did in my presence, subscribe the same and endorsed the exhibits annexed hereto".

Thirdly:-

Kindly give a statement in full as to the origin of the Boy Scouts Movement, making the statement as full, complete and detailed as you can.

To the third interrogatory he saith - In 1893 -1894, when serving with my regiment, the 13th Hussar, I realized that the Ordinary peace training of soldiers for service in the field was not sufficiently practicable and I therfore carried out classes of training in my sqadron for the men individually in scouting and camping. In 1897-1898 having been transferred to *Source: Boy Scouts Hand Book oldest edition (American).*

Command the Fifth Dragon Guards, I carried on similar training but on improved lines with a view to developing character as well as field efficiency, since this was largely lacking in lads coming on to the Army from the ordinary schools.

My lectures and practices were collected and published in a small book "Aids to Scouting". During the South African war, 1899-1900, Major Lord Edward Cecil, my Chief staff officer, organised the boys of Mafeking as a crops for general utility on scout lines rather than those of cadets and the experiment was an entire success. The

experiment taught me one that if their training was made to appeal to them, boys would learn rapidly and also that boys were capable of taking responsibilities to a far grater degree than was ordinarily believed if only they were trusted.

In 1901, I raised the South African Constabulary on lines of mine own, the principles applicable to man. The troop was made small unit, in order that the commander should be able to deal with each individuals on personal knowledge of him; the system of patrols was initiated of Six men under a leader. Responsibility was thus given to the Junior non-commissioned officers, and emulation between the patrols produced a good spirit to the higher standard efficiency all round. The human side was appealed to and the men trusted on their honour to a large degree in carrying out their duties. The uniform for field work was the cowboy hat, shirt, green tie, and shorts, Badges were awarded for proficiency in different lines of work.

On my return to England in 1903 I found that among others, Miss Mason, head of training school for teachers, had adopted ' Aids for Scouting' as a text book for their instruction in observation and education as a step of character training. In 19041 schemed some ideas for scouting as a training for boys. In 1905 I had a conversation with William Smith, the Founder of the Boys Brigade as adapting the training or boys, and I offered to write a book for enthusing the boys and giving the wider scope of greater variety to their training tor Citizenhood.

In 1907 I held a trial camp for scout training, Brown Sea Islands, at which I had boys of other schools to experiment on, and its result exceeded my expectations and prompted me to got on with the idea. I had certainly never heard the title Boy scout before I applied it to the Boy training in England in 1907.

The training was based on that which I had employed with soldiers and with the constabulary, with some adoptation to make it suitable for boys for following the principle adopted by the Zulus and other African tribes, which reflected some of the ideas of Epictetus, a celebrated stoic philosopher of the 1st C.A.D. lived and taught at Rome) and the methods of the Spartans, ancient British and Irish for training their boys. I also looked into Bushido of the Japanese as well as most modern methods of Johe Founds and dealing with boys and John for their physical culture as well as those of today put into practice by Sir William Smith, Selton Thompson, Dan Beared and

John more especially because he put into practice in modem times the ideas of Livy of voluntary association of boys for improving their physique and developing their patriotism. In 1908.1 thought out the Hand book of training entitled "'Scouting for Boys" in six fortnightly parts. A number of troops were started in different parts of the United Kingdom before the series was half completed. Although I had only anticipated that scouting would be taken as an additional attraction for their boys by the Boys Brigade" and "Church Lad Brigade"' it became evident that a separate movement was required to deal with a number of boys who were taking it up unconnected with these bodies.

In 1910, the Boy scouts movement had grown to such dimensions numbering 1,23,080 that 1 felt it incumbent upon me to leave the army in order to take the movement in hand. **Fourth** :-

State the conditions and facts led to the development of the scouting idea, giving the sources of the suggestion as to the name, programme, form of organisation, activities and the like.

To the fourth interrogatory he said, With a view to making the subject appeal to boys and to meet their spirit in adventure, I held up for their ideal the doings of backwoodsman and knights, adventures, really under the title of "Scouts". In their camp life, boat work, pioneering, and nature study one could find all the attractions for a boy which at the same time would be medium of instruction. I worked it out partly from my own experiences and partly from the general feeling of what was lacking in the training of the average school boy. The deficiency lays chiefly in the direction of character and general intelligence, ski 11 of handicraft, services for others and for the state physical development and health knowledge. The activities and practices of scouting were, therefore, framed as far as possible to develop these attributes.

Ideals : Honour was made the high ideal for the boys the scout law', on which the movement was hinged, was taken from the code of the knights.

Administration: Administration was decentralized as much as possible since I had seen how greately other movements were hampered by their centralization.

Organisation : The troop was purposely kept small in numbers in order that scout master should have personal knowledge of each of his boys, this being the only possible way for developing the

character of the individual. The Patrol System was adopted from Constabulary and for the same reason. extensive system of badges was instituted as in the Army and the Constabulary for excellence in different branches of work!

The Aim: The aim of the movement was to make good citizens and for this reason it was judged unnecessary to introduce military cell.

Seventh: What was your purpose in forming the Boy Scouts Organisation ? Please state as fully as you cart the ideals you had in mind the defects in existing boys' work which were planned to be remedied and any other matters which will throw light on your purpose.

To the seventh interrogatory he said. My purpose in forming the Scout organisation was to counteract if possible the deterioration moral physical, which shortened our rising generation and train the boys to be more efficient and characterful citizens. The defect in existing boys organisations was plain that they were not sufficiently attractive from the boys points of view, nor wide enough in their scope of their training, nor sufficiently varied, to meet the changeable nature of the boy (i.e. the boys Brigade made the boys' ideas partially by a semi-military organisation with military drill, but the training underlying this was mainly that of the Bible Class Boys clubs were generally intended to give better environments outside the class and factory walls, but failed to supply activities sufficient to hold the boys)

APPENDIX- 4

BADEN POWELL'S LAST MESSAGE TO SCOUTS

Dear Scouts,

If you have ever seen the play "peter Pan", you will remember how the pirate chief was always making his dying speech because he was afraid that possibly when the time came for him to die he might not have time to get it off his chest. It is much the same with me, and so, although I am not at this moment dying, I shall be doing so one of these days and I want to send you parting word of good bye.

Remember, it is the last you will hear from me, so think it over.

I have had a most happy life and I want each of you to have as happy a life too. I believe that God put me in this jolly world to be happy and enjoy life. Happiness does not come from being rich, nor merely from being successful in your career, nor by self indulgence, one step towards happiness is to make yourself healthy and strong while you are a boy, so that you can be useful and so can enjoy life when you are men.

Nature study will show how full of beautiful things God has made the world for you to enjoy. Be contented with what you have got and make the best of it. Look on the bright side of things instead of the gloomy one. But the real way to get happiness is by giving our happiness to other people. Try and leave this world a little better than you found it and when your turn comes to die, you can die happy in feeling that any ate you have not wasted your time but you have done your best " Be PREPARED" in this way to live happy and to die

happy..... stick to your Scout promise always ..... even after you have ceased to be a boy ..... and God help to do it.

Your friend

Baden Powell

APPENDIX-5

Books Consulted and extracts taken from the following Books by Courtesy

1. Baden Powell by R.H.Kieran (1939). Pub. George Harrp and Co. Ltd. London.
2. The Children's Hero-Baden Powell by E.K. Wade (1934) Pub Thomas Nelson and sons Ltd. London.
3. The Scouts Movement by E.E. Reyanalds.
4. The Wolf that never sleeps By Marguerite Dr. Beaumount. The Cirl Guiding Association 17-19 Buckingham Palace London S.W. 1. Reprinted 1967.
5. Scouting for Boys. 28th edition C. Arthur Pearson Strand, London W.C..2.
6. Lok Rajya- December 1970, Maharashtra Scouts and Guides, Jamboree special number Dec. 1970.
7. The left hand shake by Lady B.P.
8. Scout Clarion April, 1972, Vol. XVII NO. 2 Southern Rai Iway State Bharat Scouts and Guides, Madras-3.
9. A Dream Came True, Edited by Lakshmi Mazumdhar, Issued under the auspicios of B.S.G. New Delhi.India.
10. Recollections of the visit of Lord Baden Powell in India by late Shri Satta Bose, Scout Commissioner W. Bengal, Souvenier, 17th International Conference India. 1959.
11 .Jamboree to Jamboree Pub.- The Boy Scouts International Bureau 132. Elburg Street, London S.W. 1 (1947).
12. TheGilwell Book 1928, The Boy Scouts Association, 25, Buckinggham Palace Road, S.W. 1.
13. A National Movement Emerges by Lakshmi Mazumdhar, National Commissioner, Bharat Scouts & Guides, New Delhi.

Errors and Omissions accepted if any (ESOE)

14. Universal Knowledge A-Z New Encyclopedia ofGeneral Knowledge. The Home Library Club. The Times of India- The Stateman- The Associated News Papers of Ceylon, Ltd.

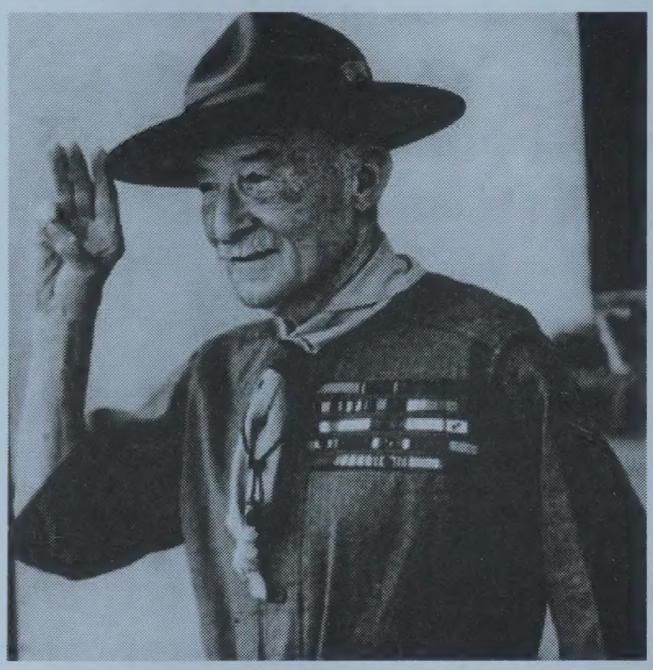
APPENDIX- 6

Books Writen and Published by B.P.

B.P had written and published something like 32 books and started 2 Journals. The list is chronologically arranged.

1. 1884 Reconnaissance and Scouting
2. 1887 Cavalary Instruction.
3. 1888 Pig Sticking or Hog Hunting. This book was reprinted in 1823.
4. 1890 Vedeit
5. 1896. The Down fall of prempeh.
6 1897. The Matabele Campaign.
7 1889 Aids to Scouting.
8. 1900 Sport in War.
9. 1905 State Cavalary Journal.
10. 1907 Sketches on Mafeking and East Africa
11 1908 Scouting for Boys.
12. 1908 Started the Scout Journal.
13. 1910 Yams for Boy Scout
14. 1912 Scout Overseas
15. 1913 Scouting games.
16. 1914 QuickTraining for War
17. 1915 Indian Memories and Adventures of a Spy.
18. 1916 Young Knights of the Empire.
19 1916 Wolf Cubs Hand Book.
20. 1917 Girl Guiding 101
2!. 1919 Aids to Scotmastership.
22. 1921 What Scouts can do.
23. 1921 An Old Wolf Favourities.
24. 1922 Roveringto Success
25. 1927 Life's Snags
26. 1928 Scouting and Youth Movement
27. 1933 Lessons from Varsity Life
28. 1934 Adventures and Accidents

29. 1935 Scouting round the World.
30 1936 Adventuring to Manhood
31. 1937 African Adventures
32 1938 Birds and Beasts of Africa
33. 1939 Paddle your own Canoe.
34. 1940 More Sketches of Kenya (started snaps and scraps but could not finish it. The icy hands of death snatched him away on 8th January 1941.)



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Contact us: nai@bsgindia.org

The Bharat Scouts and Guides
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(Near Kurseong Police Station)
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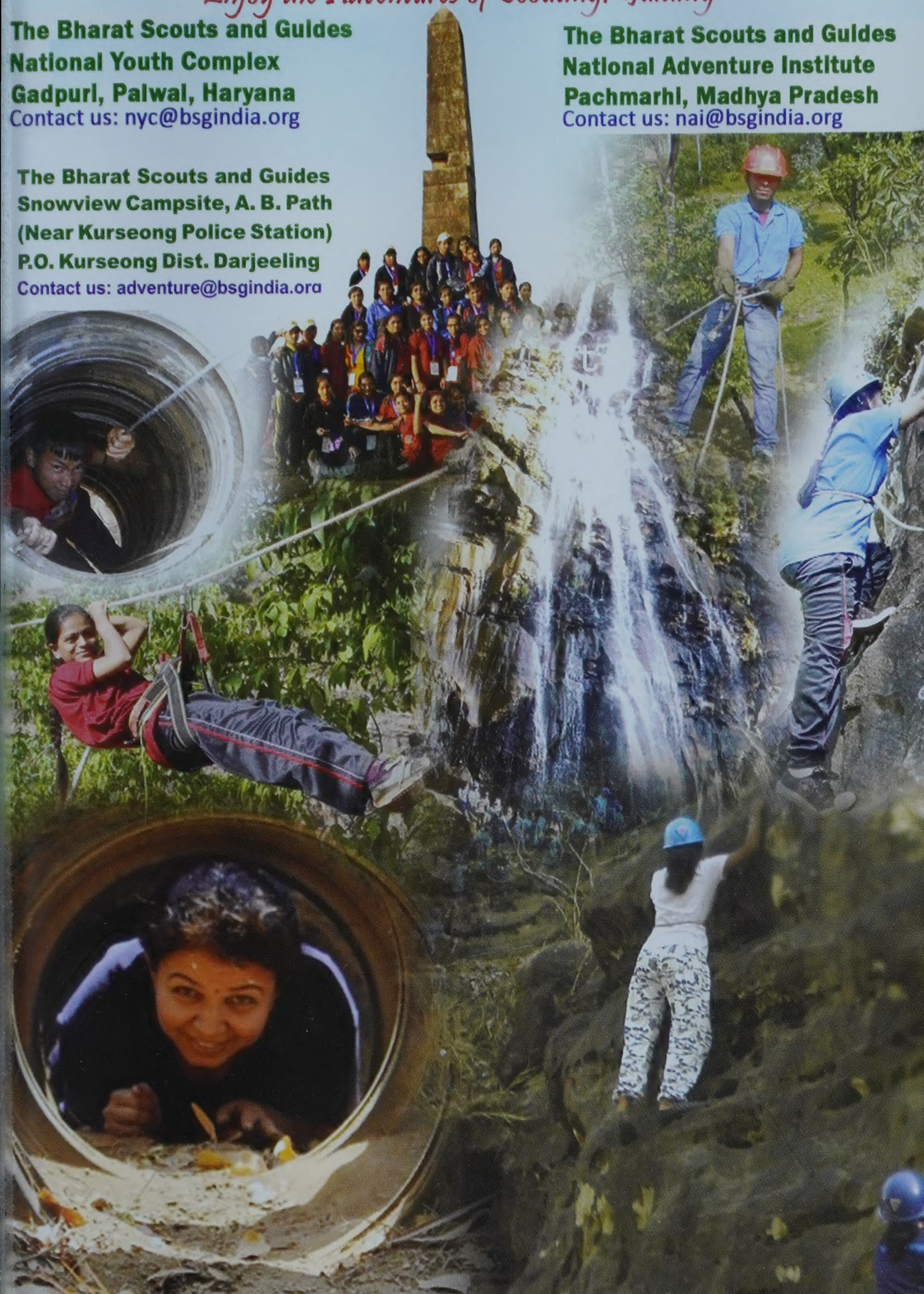

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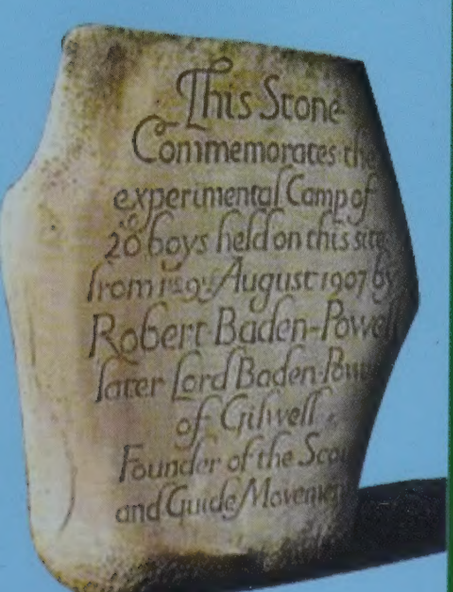

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